Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE MINSTREL

—H. V. Patel.

Indian Village Maidens.

(Photo by Miss Wahida Aziz).

British Girls under training at Parkend Forestry School, South Wales.

★

OUT-DOOR SKETCHING

Lady students of an Art School, un-affected by the war, follow their studies, as in normal times. One of the students has posed for them, and here you see them at work.

★

Open-Air Garba Dance.

(Photo by M. Desai).

"May-Pole" Dance—South Indian style.

(Photo by G. Nanja Nath).

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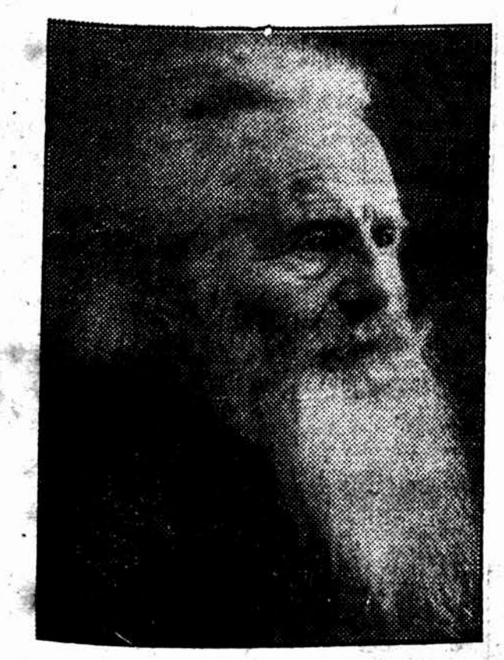
The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JULY 28, 1940

The First White Man Born In America 500 Years Before Columbus

Descendant Of Vikings Traces His Family To The American Continent In 1,005 A. D.

By MICHAEL LORANT



P. J. Torfason

"ONE of my forefathers, Torfinn Karlsefni, who was leader of the third Nordic expedition to America in the year 1005 had his wife Gudud with him. While wintering there—it was a place in the neighbourhood of what is now called Chaleur Bay—she bore him a son, Snorri.

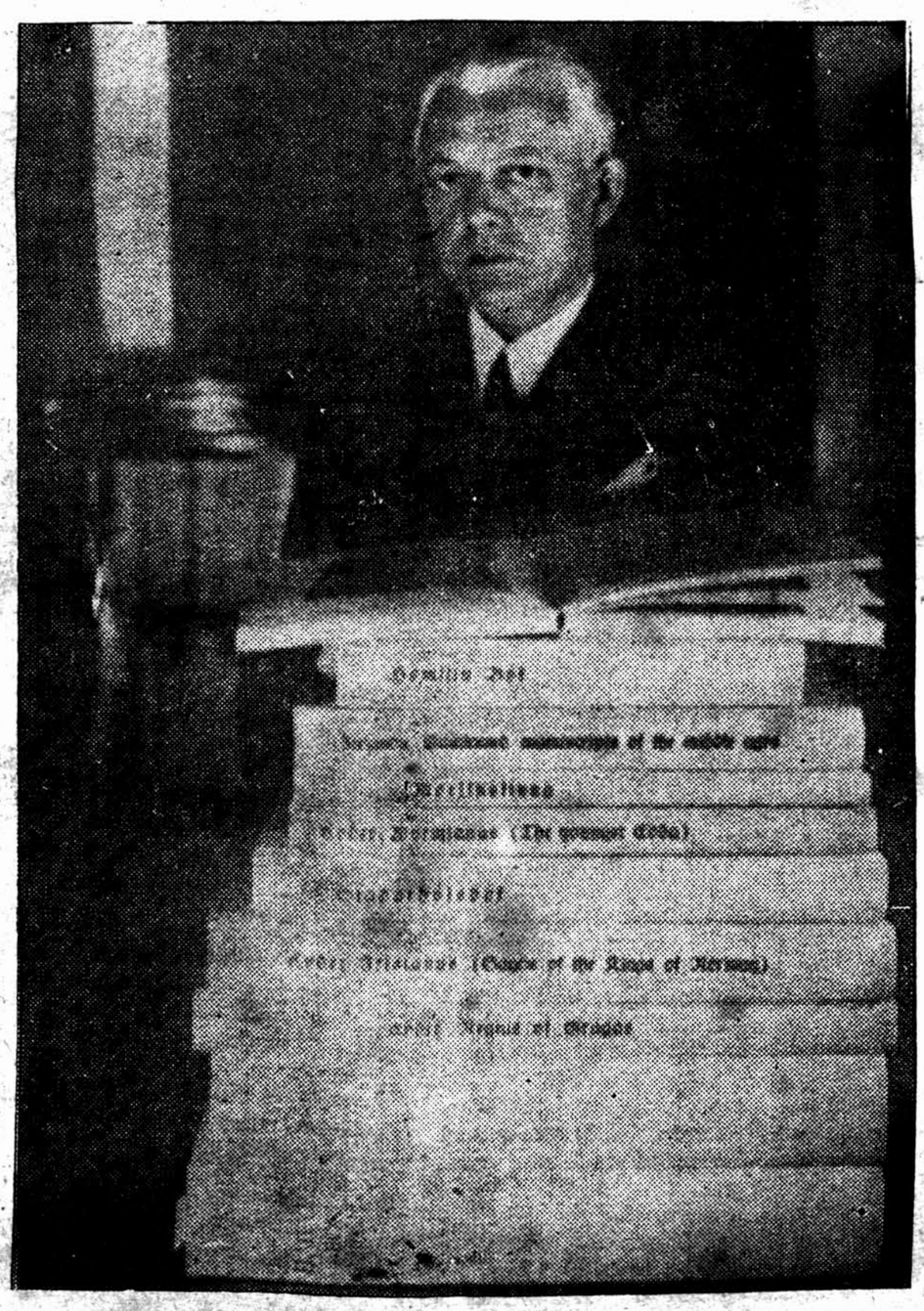
Thus it happens that I am a direct descendant of the first white man born in America—nearly 500 years before Columbus."

The man who makes this surprising statement is one of Iceland's most prominent men, the financier Pall J. Torfason one of the founders of the Bank of Iceland, one-time member of the world's most ancient Parliament, the Icelandic Alting. In other words, a thoroughly modern man, yet face to face with him, listening to what he has to say, one suddenly feels moved back a thousand years in history.

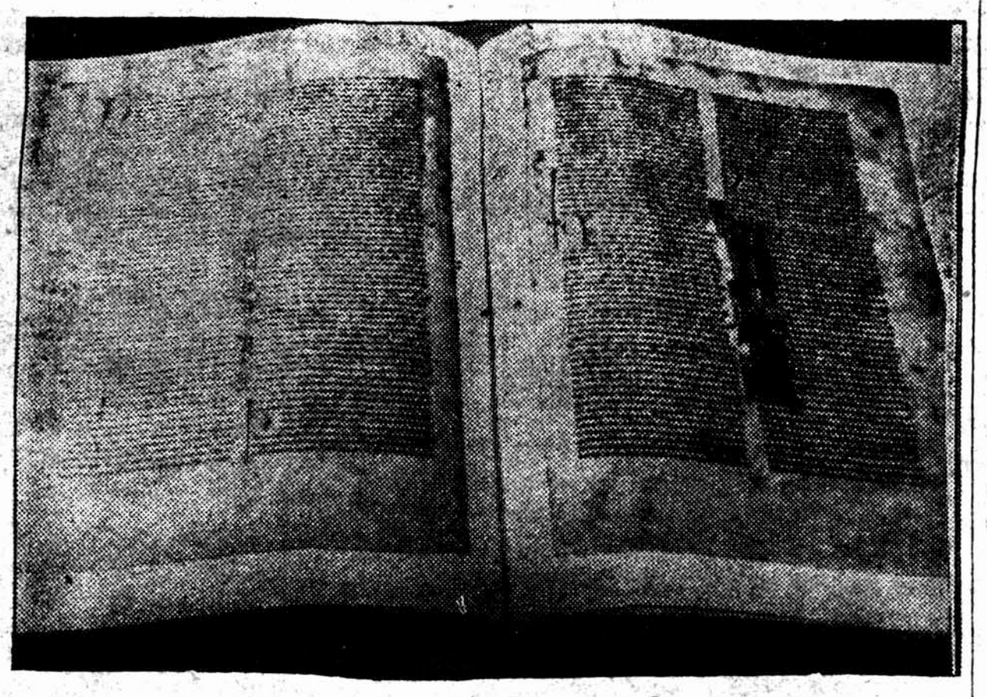
A Typical Nordic

P. J. Torfason, who on July 1st completed his 80th year, was born on the family estate of Flateyri in the Onundarfjordur in Northwestern Iceland. He was Mine Inspector for the Government of Iceland, is the owner of Iceland's second-largest waterfall, the "Dynjandi", meaning that he owns a major part of the country's water-power. At present Mr. Torfason is leading a campaign for the exploitation of Iceland's aluminium strata and of the iron-ore mines.

This modern captain of industry and finance looks as if he came straight from one of the Icelandic family sagas. He is a tall, muscular man, straight-backed and strong in spite of his 80 years. His breast is covered by an impressive grey beard, and under the bushy eyebrows shine a pair of steel-blue eyes, authoritative and firm, but often lit up by the dreamy vision that has made the Icelanders not only a people of Vikings, but also a nation of poets. Pall Torfason is the typical old-Nordic clan chieftain transplanted to 1938. His way of thinking is often many centuries removed from our own times. His ideal is the virile determination characteristic of the vikings of old. He has started large-scale enterprises without even signing a contract and regardless of profit to himself.



Mr. Einar Munksgaard with the complete facsimile edition of the Flatey Book.



Two pages of the Flatey Book.

"Here you may see the family line straight back to Torfinn Karlsefni", says the man who can trace his family tree to the days of Eric Red, unrolling a large pedigree. It abounds in names of yeomen, bishops, earls and minor kings. The family tree spreads its branches in an intricate net like the road-net of an ordnance map. This genealogical tree stretches right back to before the colonization of Iceland in 874. About 1000, A.D. Torfinn Karlsefni's name is also mentioned in the pedigree.

"After they returned to Iceland, Torfinn Karlsefni died and his wife, Gudud, managed the family estate called "Glaembaer" for several years. Later, when the son Snorri had married, she went abroad and on her return entered a nunnery. Snorri, the first white man born on the American Continent, took over all the family estates. His grandchild Brand was the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the family. Celibacy was never introduced into Iceland, so the family tree grew even though many of Snorri's descendants entered the clergy. The last Catholic Bishop of Iceland, Jon Arason, who was beheaded by the Danish soldiers when they carried through the Reformation by force, was also one of my fore-

(Continued on Page 31)

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The Bill Of Mars

ARMY

Statement Showing Recurring Cost Of Certain Units Of The Army

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)

	Rs. per annum
Indian Cavalry Regiment (Armoured)	10.50
Indian Cavalry Regiment (Horsed)	7.50
Indian Infantry Battalion..	6.50
Anti-Aircraft Battery, 3.7" (8 guns)	6.00
Field Battery, R.A. (Modernized)	8.70
Medium Battery, R.A.	5.50
Mountain Battery	2.50
Section R.I.A.S.C. (Motor Transport)	1.40
Troop R.I.A.S.C. (Animal Transport)	.60
Field Ambulance	2.06
Section Ambulance (Motor Transport)	.95

Approximate initial cost of certain equipment.

(N.B.—All these figures are subject to increase owing to rise of prices.)

	Rs.
Cruiser Tank	1,86,300
Infantry Tank	1,86,300
Light Tank (complete with weapons)	60,000
Armoured Carrier (complete with weapons)	12,000

What War Equipment Costs

REQUESTS ARE FREQUENTLY RECEIVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE COST OF VARIOUS UNITS AND EQUIPMENTS OF THE DEFENCE FORCES FROM PSRSONS WHO WISH TO MAKE A DONATION TO HIS WAR PURPOSES FUND, COVERING THE COST OF SOME PARTICULAR ITEM. TO MEET THESE REQUESTS THE LISTS BELOW ARE PUBLISHED FOR INFORMATION. THE PRICES GIVEN ARE LIABLE TO FLUCTUATION.

2 Ton|3 ton lorry	6,240
30 cwt lorry	4,900
15 cwt. truck	4,120
Motor Ambulance	4,000
Four seater car	4,000
Two seater car	3,000
Motor cycle	1,130
Anti-Aircraft 3.7" gun (mobile)	2,75,000
6" How., Ordnance and carriage	43,000
4.5" How., Ordnance and carriage	30,000
3.7" How., Ordnance and carriage	23,200
18 pdr. gun, Ordnance and carriags	21,000
Vickers machine gun	1,800
3" mortar	950
Vickers Berthier gun	900
Boys anti-tank rifle	700
Rifle complete with bayonet	100
1 complete round of:—	
6" How. ammunition	115
4.5" How. ammunition	50
3.7" How. ammunition	40
18 pdr. ammunition	35
1,000 rounds .303" S.A.A. ..	80

AIR FORCE

Statement Showing Cost Of Certain Units Of The Air Force.

	Rs.
Heavy Bomber:	
1 Squadron with reserves	45,00,000
A Aircraft complete ..	2,70,000
Medium Bomber:	
1 Squadron with reserves	38,00,000
1 Aircraft complete ..	1,98,000
Fighter:	
1 Squadron with reserves	33,60,000
1 Aircraft complete ..	1,40,000
Army Co-operation:	
1 Squadron with reserves	22,33,000
1 Aircraft complete ...	1,20,000
Aerial Machine Gun ..	1,350
Aerial Bomb: (of the most useful type) ..	220

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Statement Showing Cost Of Certain Units And Equipment Of The Royal Indian Navy

		Cost Rs.
1.	Escort vessel	55,00,000
2.	Minesweeping Trawler	8,00,000
3.	Motor Torpedo Boat	6,00,000
4.	Salvage Tug	6,00,000
5.	Motor Anti-Submarine Vessel	3,50,000
6.	Motor Minesweeping Vessel	3,00,000
7.	Motor Patrol Launch	2,50,000
8.	Mechanical Recorder for Anti-Aircraft fire	55,000
9.	S. W. B. 8 Wireless Transmitter	50,000
10.	Creed High Speed Wireless Transmitter	25,000
11.	Western Selective Wireless Analyser with Oscillator	20,000
12.	One Pair of Anti-Aircraft Lewis Guns	16,000
13.	Hammer Lund Wireless Receiver	12,000
14.	0.5" Anti-Aircraft Multiple Machine Gun	3,000

HORRORS OF WAR

Salvation Army Girl Mistaken For Spy

Six Salvation Army social workers who returned to England from France recently told graphic stories of their escape when an hotel and restaurant they were running for the Forces was attacked by bombers, writes the "News Chronicle."

One of them, Miss Elsie Seddon, of Mirfield (Yorks), said that on one of the many occasions when she had to seek shelter in woods at the side of the road French soldiers pounced upon her, believing her to be a parachutist or a spy.

Eventually the soldiers apologised, but explained that only a day or so before they had found a "sister of mercy" busily shaving in the same woods.

Adjutant J. S. Bell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, said that for the last few days before they were bombed out of their hotel he and his helpers had been feeding hundreds of refugees and troops.

When the bombers came a man, with his wife, child and mother-in-law in his car, had pulled up outside the hotel on the opposite side of the road. They were serving him with a packet of biscuits —about the only thing left they had to serve—when a bomb fell. The man turned round from the counter to see the bodies of his wife, child and mother-in-law lying on the road.

Brought 13,000,000 Francs

Nightmare stories of their flight are being told by the flood of French and Belgian refugees reaching this country.

Thirty-six Belgians arrived after a 23-hour Channel crossing in an open fishing-boat.

"We were among the last refugees to leave," said one of the party. "A fishing-boat which preceded ours by five minutes was sunk."

Among the Belgian refugees who escaped from Boulogne was M. Fernand Delory, Financial Director of the Belgian Railways, who said that in the two sea-saturated suitcases which he had carried with him from Brussels he had brought over 13,000,000 francs in banknotes, the entire funds of the railway, which are now in a British bank.

"There are thousands of Belgian railwaymen scattered about who will now have a pay-day as soon as arrangements have been made," he said.

Mother And Twins Die

Andrew (Andy) Killean, famous Belgian jockey, often described as the "Steve Donoghue of Belgium," and his family are others in this country, after harrowing experiences.

"We had a terrifying journey to the coast," said Mr. Kilean. "One man, in his agony, went mad and we had to restrain him. A woman in her terror jumped out of the window and broke her leg. Others left the carriages and tried to get shelter in the surrounding country.

"We left the port escorted by British warships and protecting planes. On the way a woman gave birth to twins. She and they died."

Crying Children Cling To Dead Mothers

"Devil Himself Would Have Been Shocked"

The Nazis not only bombed and set on fire the two ships, but machine-gunned the wounded and refugees in the streets. Mothers saw their children killed in their arms, mown down by the planes. The town was set on fire.

"It was a sight that would have shocked even the Devil himself," a seaman from one of the hospital ships told the News Chronicle. "The refugees, mostly women and children waiting near the harbour, were machine-gunned deliberately from aircraft that had used all their bombs. I saw dead women and children and crying children clinging to their dead mothers."

He said that after the first wave of enemy planes orders were given to evacuate the town, which was burning fiercely.

"Cargo boats not damaged by bombs were taking aboard local women and children and Belgian refugees when the planes again appeared," he added "This time they flew low and swept the streets with a continuous hail of machine-gun bullets.

Crying For Their Dead Mothers

"It was awful. Kids were crying by the side of their dead mothers. While others were clutching blood-drenched children in their arms. As we were unloading the wounded from the hospital ships we also were machine-gunned.

"The planes were so low that they could not help but see by the large Red Crosses that we were hospital ships, but it made no difference. Our ships were set on fire."

Another survivor said that when the town was in flames they rushed to the outlying districts and had to walk 14 miles back to the boat which brought them to England.

Whine Of 'Planes And Cries Of Wounded

The seaman added: "The bombers appeared in the evening and bombed the harbour and town. Then they let the ships have it. With the whine of power-diving planes could be heard the cries of wounded aboard one of the hospital ships which was burning from stem to stern.

"As the R.A.M.C. and crews worked frantically to get the wounded ashore they were machine-gunned on the gangways. The planes showed no mercy.

"As the population streamed across the bridge to the road leading out of the town the planes flew only a few feet above them and butchered the helpless women and children with their machine-guns. It was ghastly.

"We walked with streams of refugees carrying their few pitiful belongings. Some were carrying in cages their pet canaries which sang merrily as their owners sobbed.

"On the way we had to scramble into ditches and fields to escape ruthless machine-gun slaughter."

My FEARS AND My HOPES

Dr. Benes, President Of Czechoslovakia, Explains Why His Countrymen Refuse To Submit To Nazi Rule

Violence, Power, Terror, Military Force, the Dagger And The Rifle—These Form The Basis Of Nazi Political Theory And Practice

(The following are extracts from a speech delivered by Dr. Edward Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, at the Cardiff Business Club, on last St. David's Day (March 1st), under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of Cardiff. In introducing Dr. Benes to the audience, the Mayor referred to him as "co-architect and co-builder with Professor Masaryk of Czechoslovakia.")

SEVEN years ago the Nazi Regime established in our neighbourhood a system of political violence, dictatorship and terrorism; after the Munich agreement it broke its solemnly pledged word, and to-day, by means of hundreds of thousands of troops and secret policemen it holds to million Czechoslovaks in bondage.

Now, that the British Empire has declared war against this violent Nazi regime in Germany as a result of its attack on Poland, I have to explain, being invited by the Cardiff Business Club, what in these circumstances are my hopes and my fears in the present war and with regard to the future of my country and of the whole of Europe.

I willingly set them forth to you in all sincerity:

I.—CZECHOSLOVAKIA BEFORE THE PRESENT WAR.

First of all a few words about Czechoslovakia itself.

There are few nations whose whole national history is a sequence of successive catastrophes affecting the existence of both the nation and the State, as is the case with the Czechoslovaks. From the time of their entry into history, in about the fifth century A.D., their history consists in a constant struggle to preserve the existence of their nation, their national culture and language.

Innumerable times they have experienced the invasion of German armies into the ancient kingdom of Bohemia. In the last war the Czech nation, united with the Slovaks, fought for and regained its independence in the democratic Czechoslovak Republic.

The Czechoslovak Republic was indeed one of the best developed and healthiest states in Europe after the last war. It was a genuinely democratic Republic, rationally progressive, with advanced social legislation, well-developed industry and an unusually high stage of agricultural development, with complete harmony in its social structure.

If fate had granted Czechoslovakia a further ten to fifteen years of peace, I affirm that we should have succeeded in solving all our problems without difficulties, without any threat to peace and without European catastrophes.

2.—HOW THE PRESENT WAR CAME ABOUT.

From the time that Nazism came to power in Germany and a dictatorship was established there, it was absolutely clear to me that Germany was entering upon a great internal revolution which would end either with a great internal collapse or a great European war. From 1932 and especially after 1933 I was of this opinion

But I believed that Europe would see this development in Germany in time, that it would prepare for this development and that it would especially not let itself be either deceived or surprised by this regime.

This regime simply came along with the conscious plan that Germany, the most powerful nation on the European continent, should attempt as soon as possible to realise what Imperial Germany failed to achieve in the last war: according to this plan the German nation has the right to dominate first of all the whole of Central and South-Eastern Europe and then it must proceed against Britain and France in order to fight for and acquire by all possible means a large domination in the world.

In his book, "Mein Kampf," Hitler set forth all this in detail, both these aims of his and the paths along which he intended to proceed to this struggle. He stated that the new great German Empire, the Third Reich, could be reached only by stages, (1) by separately destroying one part of the Treaty of Versailles after another, (2) by smashing one small Central European State after another, and (3) by thus preventing France and Great Britain from forestalling the disintegration of Europe by their intervention and their help to the smaller nations.

After the fall of these smaller nations comes the turn of France and Great Britain; later that of Italy.

For it would be a great mistake to see in the progressive and purposeful violation and the violent modification of the Versailles settlement a righting of wrongs and a local solution of isolated questions.

The occupation of the Rhineland was a strategical and military move on the port of Germany against the West, a move of first-class importance—an action of European—and, in its consequences, world importance. The occupation of Austria was no mere local solution of the controversial problem whether Austria should remain independent or be attached to Germany. It was a strategical and military move of the entire German nation (75 million strong) towards the South; Germany thus gained the possibility of exercising irresistible pressure on Italy and with this action alone forced Italy into the military alliance which was extorted by the invasion of Austria in March, 1938.

The [illegible] of Munich and the cession to Nazi Germany by Czechoslovakia of the Sudetan German territory was not really a dispute about a minority question at all, it had to have as its consequence the strategic and military occupation of Czechoslokia—which was in fact carried out shortly afterwards—for that was the natural military and strategical move to the East, which disorganised the whole of Central Europe and completely encircled Poland; Germany was then able to crush Poland in three weeks in September, 1939, and thus approach once again nearer to Russia.

Czechoslovakia, when requested to accept the decision of the Great Powers at Munich, thus became, by the verdict of fate, the State on which the world, rightly or wrongly, wished to experiment as to whether agreement with Nazi Germany was or was not possible, and whether it was or was not possible to prevent a new European war.

Events have shown that it was not possible.

But this also means that Czechoslovakia has been at war with Germany since the summer of 1938, that since March, 1939, the Czechoslovak lands have been a militarily occupied territory, and that since that time they have been and are suffering all the horrors of the Nazi war terror, the horrors of concentration camps, the horrors of the slaughter and expulsion of whole families, of the systematic robbery of private and public property, of cultural oppression, systematic Germanisation and systematic preparations for the extermination of the entire nation.

Dr. Benes (right) with the late Dr. Masaryk, Founder and ex-President of Czechoslovakian Republic.

We Czechoslovaks, then, began this war almost a whole year sooner than Britain, France and Poland. In our occupied country our people continues its fight and its opposition against the invaders. We, here on British and French territory, are organising anew our national armed forces and are taking a military part in the war here, as this was impossible on our own territory, believing that through our common victory in this new war, Czechoslovakia will be liberated again.

3.—WHY AND WITH WHAT AIMS WE ARE CONDUCTING THIS WAR

Why are Great Britain and France conducting this war to-day? What are and what should be our war aims? And why is the whole of world public opinion really on their side and opposed to Germany.

Certainly in the first place for the reasons I have just now noted. It is a matter of preventing Europe from being dominated by Germany, of liberating Poland and Czechoslovakia, violently and unjustly attacked, from oppression and destruction. But, it must be emphasised, that much, much more is at stake, too.

The Western European world has been fighting already for two thousands years for the idea of human dignity, for the idea of the decent, cultured man, for what is called modern, human culture and civilisation. These were hard struggles, from the times of the ancient Roman Empire and from the times of the migration of the peoples, through the struggle for Christianity in the Ancient World, the struggles for religious freedom in the Middle Ages, through the struggles of the French Revolution and the development of modern citizenship in England in the eighteenth century and through the struggles for the democratic system in the political life of nations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

In these struggles this conception has been formed of the dignity of modern man, as something that has become the definite property of the twentieth century. Characteristic signs of this modern, dignified humanity are:—

1. That the human personality of the modern citizen is fundamentally and consistently respected, his freedom of thought, freedom of belief and religion, his allegiance to his nationality, language and national culture.

2. That he honours and believes in truth, defends and speaks the truth, and respects modern science as the expression of objectivity, tolerance and truth.

3. That he honours and respects his pledged word, fulfils his engagements, respects agreements and treaties and bases his entire private and public life on the respect for freely accepted laws within the State and on negotiated international treaties in relations with other States.

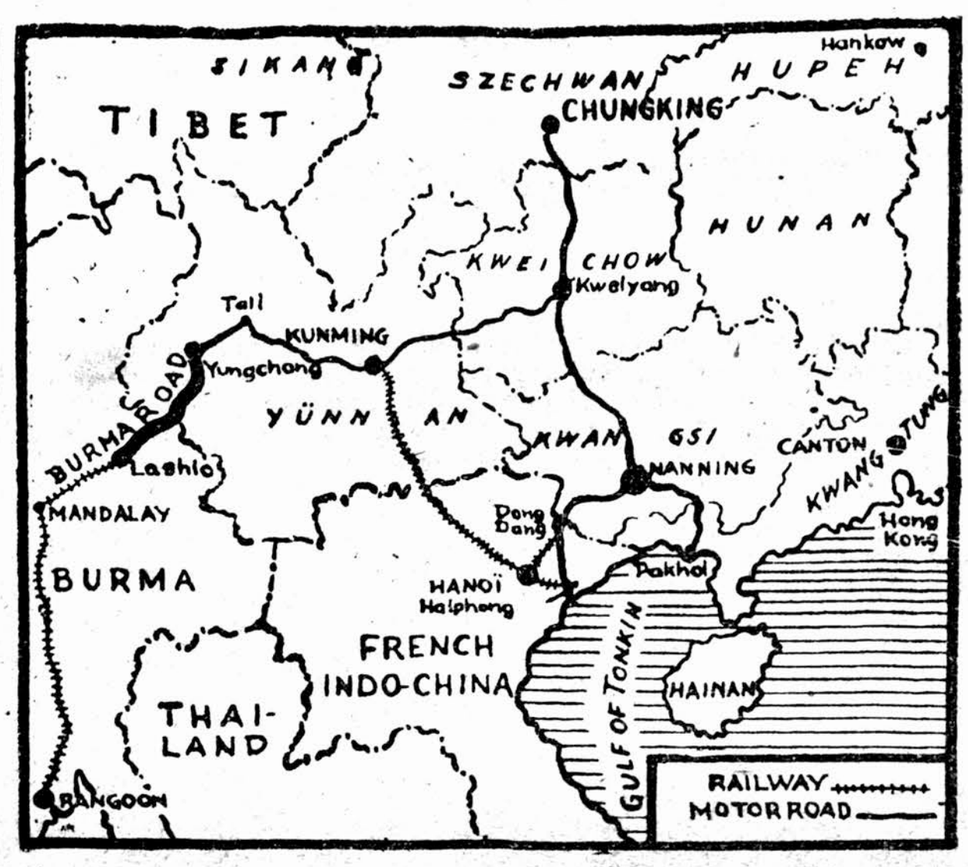
The war of 1914-1918 undoubtedly strengthened these three basic ideas of modern citizenship and in post-war Europe strengthened French and British democracy and especially strengthened democracy in some of the new Central European States. Soon, however, an internal struggle broke out within a number of European States, concerning that very democratic system, and here

(Continued On Page 30)

"The Burma Road"

A Miracle Of Engineering, This Recently Opened Highway Which The Japanese Seek To Seal Up Constitutes One Of China's Life-Lines

THE Japanese occupation of the Eastern seaboard of China not only forced the Chinese to retreat into their vast and hitherto almost unknown interior, but also cut off most of their contacts with the outside world. Of those contacts, the railway from French Indo-China to Kunming, in Yunnan, China's south-western province, is the only one that remains outside Japanese control and its interruption by bombing in the early months of this year shows that it cannot be wholly relied on. Since the war started, therefore, the Chinese have been forced to devise other means of communication. Two of these are by air—the daily services linking Chungking, Kunming, Hong Kong and Hanoi, and the weekly service from Chungking to Rangoon 'via' Kunming. A third is the road running from Lanchow through Kansu and Sinkiang to the Russian railhead at Alma Ata, but the distances along this road are so immense that motor transport is virtually impossible, writes Mr. Geoffrey Wilson in "The Spectator.":



The most significant of these new routes is the Yunnan-Burma Highway, running from Lashio in Burma to Kunming in Yunnan province and there connecting with the road to Chungking. The distance from Lashio to Kunming is in the region of 700 miles, of which about 600 are in Chinese territory. This road is a miracle of engineering. It runs across the lie of the land and the Salween, Mekong and Yang rivers, and other smaller streams have to be crossed. Between the rivers are huge mountain ranges, and to build a road through such country would tax to the utmost the equipment and resources of the best modern engineering science. Yet these 600 miles of double track were built within twelve months without the assistance of a single mechanical contrivance, not even a steam roller. The labour was impressed and the men, women and children who did the work had to provide their own food. The rock had to be cut away by hand, and hundreds of thousands of tons of earth removed in baskets carried on the end of bamboo poles. Such things can be done by a people which is capable of carrying even a locomotive along a road on bamboo poles, but I doubt if any other nation in the world would be equal to the feat.

Result Of Sino-Burmese Co-operation

The road suffered badly in the first wet season. The culverts were inadequate and landslides could not be prevented. But the traffic never stopped moving, and China's vital supplies continued to reach the interior through towns and villages which, by reason of the complete absence of communications, were identical with what they had been 1,000 years before. The endless stream of trucks seemed strange to people who hitherto had known no transport more complicated than a bullock-cart or chair. But they knew that their country was resisting the aggression of the Japanese and that these supplies were essential. So they kept the stream moving.

The organisation has improved since that time. A first-rate manager has been put in charge, a man who is the embodiment of all that is best in modern China. The bridges have been strengthened and many of the worst corners removed. The surface of the road is under constant repair. Early this year 72,000 people were put to work to build 3,000 new culverts, and the labour was no longer impressed, but recruited and paid in the ordinary way.

And so another life-line for China came into existence, made possible by the co-operation of the Burmese Government, which put into good order the 120 miles of road between the frontier and the railhead at Lashio, to which point the goods are brought by rail from Rangoon. But now the Chinese have a more ambitious scheme afoot—the linking of Rangoon with the interior of China by rail—and here again success depends on the co-operation of the British and Burmese Governments. For a short stretch of the proposed railway—some 80 miles—lies in Burma, and the Chinese are pinning their faith on the Burmese Government to build that piece of line

Need For Railway

South-western China has hitherto been an unknown quantity, even to Chinese. "Civilisation" stopped at Kunming, the capital of Yunnan province and the terminus of the railway from Indo-China. The links between the Central Government and Yunnan were somewhat tenuous: it was sparsely populated, quite undeveloped, a long way away, and sturdily independent. Means of communication except by pony or chair, were non-existent, and in their absence development was impossible. Nor was it necessary when such vast areas were available for development elsewhere. But the war has changed all that The centre of gravity in China has shifted from the sea-board to the interior, and Yunnan has felt the change. The necessities of war have forced development willynilly on Yunnan. Industries and—almost more important in China—universities have made their headquarters in Kunming and the road has revolutionised the life of the province. Though it owes its immediate origin to the war, the development of Yunnan will continue when the war is over, and development demands communications. The timber, tea, silver, coal and salt of Yunnan must find an outlet to the sea, and Rangoon is the natural port of south-western China. Therefore the railway must be built.

And the Chinese are building it. The earthworks for the eastern section of some 300 miles are practically complete, and those for the remaining 300 miles are well under way. We saw a good deal of this construction—a swarm of blue ants on the red ant-hill of China's soil. For here again the men, women and children of China are triumphing over nature and the devastating shortage of mechanical equipment, and the cuttings and embankments—they have avoided tunnels altogether on the eastern section on the ground of expense—are being made by human labour alone. Many of the hopes of China are centred on this railway. Wherever one goes, one is told that the greatest single contribution Great Britain can make to China is to build the railway on the Burmese side of the frontier. It is a contribution that will cost less than £2,000,000, and China is prepared to guarantee the interest!

Necessities Of War

The Chinese do not minimise the difficulties; but the road was built, and the railway will be built as well. Quite apart from the formidable nature of the country, rails must be obtained. The rails which the Chinese tore up in anticipation of Japanese advances have been used elsewhere. The only other source is through Haiphong, where accumulated supplies already amount to as much as the railway can carry for the next eight months, and rails for 600 miles of track would tax its capacity beyond endurance. So the new railway is now being built from the Burma end in order that the rails may come up from Rangoon, and thence—is it too much to hope?—by rail from Lashio to the Burmese frontier station at Kunlong. If they cannot come by rail they will come by road. But they will come, for the railway must be built.

The primary incentive for the railway lies in the necessities of war. True, it will take twelve or eighteen months to complete, but China is prepared to continue her resistance for a hundred years or more if necessary. If the railway is completed before the war ends, it can ensure that China's contact with the outside world is maintained. In any event it will provide a direct means of access from a central point of the British Empire to the interior, of China, and will open up for commerce an immense area whose natural resources have never yet been tapped.

Within eighteen months, provided they can get the rails, the Chinese will have completed the line from Kunming to the Burmese frontier. From there it is 80 miles to the Burmese railhead at Lashio. With an agreed volume of traffic guaranted over the Burmese section of the line, the British authorities will not stand to lose anything by its construction. But the failure to construct it will be one of the most crushing disappointments that the Chinese have suffered since their war began.

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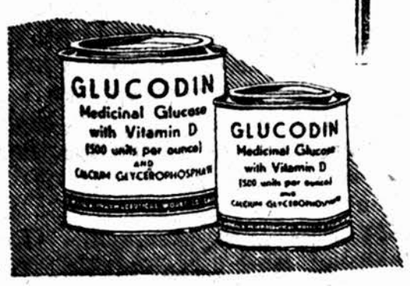

Education For Adolescents During School Career

TIME OF YOUTH IS PROCESS OF ADJUSTMENT IN SOCIETY AND IF IT IS NOT HELPED TO FORM THESE ADJUSTMENTS EASILY, IT MIGHT DEVELOP A NEUROTIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WORLD

(By SHANTILA DEVI B. TRIVEDI, B.A., B.T., T.D. (Lond.), Vice-Principal, Majiraj Girls' High School, Bhavnagar).

THE word 'adolescent' means growing up to maturity from childhood. Now the individual child is on the path of maturity. This is the period of great physical development; and physical growth is accompanied by mental, and intellectual changes in the growing child. The period of adolescence can be said to range from fourteen to twenty-two in boys and between twelve to twenty-one years in girls.

Their education at this critical period should be based by keeping in mind the fundamental characteristics of adolescence. Naturally the question arises, what are the salient characteristics of this period?

First—the phenomenal change in the child is his or her physical development during adolescence. One thing to remember above all is that all these changes, physical as well as mental, take place suddenly. These changes are not necessarily gradual. There is remarkable increase in height and weight. The chest widens and deepens more rapidly in girls, during this age than at any other age. Bones get thicker and weightier and get closely linked and, therefore, can bear greater strain. Muscles get stronger, especially in boys and, therefore, can become capable of greater physical endurance. This is more marked in boys than in girls. It is for these reasons that, during adolescence, a child should be made to exert as much as possible and be given scope to develop physically. It should be the aim of every school to provide in its time-table ample sports and games.

Mental Growth

Now with regard to mental characteristics during adolescence, it is found that great changes take place during this period. Powers of memorization and reasoning develop and increase. These characteristics should be attended to in the study of youths. One must remember that it is not only with intelligence that we can reason. For reasoning, we have to acquire the art of reasoning. To elucidate this point further, I believe that the aim of education should be the knowledge not of facts but of values, which are facts apprehended in relation to each other and to ourselves. A child is set to make what he can out of a number of different subjects mostly unrelated to one another. His lessons in Science, History, Literature have to be locked away in different compartments of a puzzled young brain. He does not see what they have to do with this general business of life, for which he is preparing. An adolescent like an adult must have his reasoning faculties of analysis and synthesis stimulated, if he is to study fruitfully.

In all the School work, the child must be taught to see through relations, between all the subjects taught in the school. It is found that study of relations is necessary and important in all mental and intellectual development. The teacher should keep the main subject clear, but along with it should try to show the inter-dependence of all topics discussed in the subject to train the art of reasoning in child.

With the advent of maturity, power of systematization and generalisation also develops. Knowledge is incomplete unless the child yearns to apply the principles and draw generalisations. So, while teaching all subjects, the teacher should train the child to draw generalisations.

Temperament

Now, turning to narrate other characteristics of the period of adolescence, it is particularly in the sphere of music that child's power of aesthetic appreciation is developed. It is so well developed, during this age, that this judgment in music is almost unerring, though he cannot give reasons. At this age, a boy or girl can pick up music easily, music also helps to lessen the emotional strain. Unfortunately few Indian schools encourage the study of music.

It is with regard to temperament that the change in the period of adolescence is most delicate. Now the child clearly begins to show a tendency towards assertion. That is, a boy or a girl evolves a personality and asserts to be recognised as one who will and can play part in the world. Parents in particular should note the impulsiveness of youth, and should try to guide, instead of laughing it out or repressing it. Youth is inclined to resent discipline. if it is too strict at this age. Therefore, every care should be taken to treat youth with as great considerations as we treat ourselves. It is true that self assertion should not be allowed to degrade into obstinacy. The youth must be guided from extreme self-assertion to reasonable submission. Parents and teachers should be intelligent enough and should take great care in impressing this distinction upon the fast growing child patiently and calmly but firmly.

The growing child, increasingly, becomes conscious of society. Youths look for social approval and hence are inclined to submit to the dictates of Society. Thus Society acts a healthy check on the impulsiveness of youths. Time of youth is process of adjustment in the Society and, if he or she is not helped to form these adjustments easily, the youth might develop a neurotic attitude towards the world. We should remember the importance of psychological truth, that unsocial adult is very often an under-developed adolescent.

Sexual Development

With regard to sex development, in adolescence. it is of two kinds viz., one is sex curiosity and the other is the specific urge for sexual relation. Great strain during adolescence is mainly due to sex curiosity rather than sex urge. This curiosity is largely due to the fact that conversation on this topic is taboo. I have before me the report of Board of Education, America, which reveals a depressing situation. It says that of all illegitimate children whose births are recorded in 1938, about one in every 14, is born to a girl of 16 years or less, two to little girl of 13 and 1 to a child of 12.

The investigation reveals, that ignorance, or worse distorted, fear-ridden half-knowledge, are largely responsible for this tragedy. A child mother when questioned, answered, "I did not know what is was all about." This was the characteristic answer of all. The report proceeds to say, "Had these girls been recipients of adequate sex instruction under wise parental control, would undoubtedly have avoided the pitfall that awaited them."

A woman magistrate of New York echoes the same thing: "I say that 99 per cent of our parents are delinquent, in that they do not tell their young children the simple truth about sex, which all children growing up need as a matter of self-protection." It should not be understood to imply that conditions of New York are also true in India to the same extent. I only suggest that sex knowledge should be given, as asked for and by no means it should ever be enforced. Sex instruction in the study of mammalian reproduction may be given in high schools. Moreover, biology, physical education and social sciences afford points where sex education can be introduced naturally. Above all, the finest way to sublimate the sex urge of youths is to find its diversion in play and work. If parents and teachers enjoy the confidence of youths, they shall approach them in time of perplexities.

Last, but not the least, there is craving in youths at this period to know life. It is also accompanied by the mental urge of keeping up the feeling of security. Youth is bubbling with the spirit of adventures and we should encourage it, by giving freedom. Fully self-controlled youth can only be developed by intelligent watching and guidance, and greatest care is called for, from teachers and parents. It is they who should learn to adapt themselves to the needs of evolution, in child at this period. They should inculcate patience in children in times of storm and stress by practising themselves patience in all circumstances of life, small or great, grave or light, joyous or sad.

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I BROUGHT HOME A BOTTLE AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER MY HUSBAND PUT A FEW DROPS IN HIS NOSE, HE COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN!
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Muslim Population Of The World

Majority Reside In Asia And India Constitutes Largest Single Unit Of Islamic People

There have been many attempts to estimate the number of Muslims throughout the world resulting in considerable discrepancies between the various estimates, writes Mr. Hatim A. Alavi in the "Daily Gazette."

Louis Matsignon in his "Annuaire du Monde Musulman" probably made a first attempt as lately as 1929. As he lacked official information, he worked out rough calculations and some of his figures for population are approximations only.

Since then, however, considerable progress has been made in this direction mainly due to the Islamic countries having linked up with modern civilization and adopted up-to-date methods of having a census in their own countries. The League of Nations Secretariat having vast facilities, have also been greatly helpful in drawing up these statistics.

The world distribution of Muslims shows that the majority are found in Asia and that the largest single unit of Muslims inhabiting any single country is India which has, according to the 1931 Census, a Muslim population of over 62 millions. I exclude from these the Muslim population of Ceylon, Burma, Aden and Perim which were under the control of the Government of India in 1931 and has since been detached. Operations for the decennial census of 1941 have already been taken in hand and having regard to the recent birth and death ratios of areas preponderingly Muslim, it is reckoned that the Muslim population of the Indian Peninsula proper will easily exceed hundred millions.

In Africa the followers of Islam outnumber by many times those of other religions and constitute over half of the total population.

In Europe, Muslims are found mainly in the Balkan States and in South Russia, numbering in all several millions. It is interesting to note that out of a total population of two lacs of Muslims in France, slightly more than half that number reside in Paris.

On the two Americas and in Australasia and the Phillipine Islands, there are two and a half million Muslims.

AFRICA

Egypt	15,000,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Condominium)	5,000,000
Tripoli (Libya Italian)	1,000,000
Tunis	2,335,000
Morocco (French Zone)	5,898,000
Algeria (French Colony, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior)	6,247,000
Morocco (Maghribul-Aqsa or Farthest West) French Zone	5,000,000
Spanish Zone	700,000
Tangier (International Zone) about	60,000
Senegal—over 60 per cent Muslims	1,400,000
French Sudan:	
Non-desert	1,500,000
Desert Dwellers. (Wholly Muslims)	600,000
Upper (Haute) Volta	600,000
French Guinea	2,000,000
Ivory Coast (estimated number)	1,000,000
Dahomy	600,000
Togoland (The Peace Handbook)	500,000
The Camerons (French Mandate)	1,000,000
The Colony of the Niger	1,200,000
Dakar and dependencies	80,000
Mauritania (French)—This colony consists of the districts of Trarza, Braka, Gorgol, Assaba, Guidimaka. Adrar, Levrier Bay, Akjouti and Tagant. Population mostly Moorish Muslims	400,000
The Great Sahara, Socoto, Barno, Adamoua, Quadai (estimate)	20,000,000
Gambia (Colony and protectorate)	300,000
Serra Leone (Colony and protectorate areas)	2,000,000
The Gold Coast (The Colony, Ashanti and northern territories)	200,000
Nigeria (Northern and Southern Provinces	11,000,000
Portuguese Guinea, (estimate)	300,000
Liberia	1,000,000
Rio de Oro (Population entirely Muslim)	70,000
Gabun (estimate)	200,000
Middle Congo, total population 660,564 (1934) Muslims about	400,000
Ubangi-Shari	120,000
Chand Region: Muslim population estimated at about	1,100,000
British Cameroons (Mandated Territory)	500,000
Cape Varde Island (Portuguese)	60,000
Angola (Portuguese)	1,000
South-West Africa (Mandated Territory)	100,000
South Africa: Cape Province, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Basutoland, Swaziland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia	150,000
Portuguese East Africa—Mozambique	1,000,000
Bechuanaland (British)	50,000
Belgian Congo	200,000
Nyasaland (British)	500,000
Reunion Island (French)	5,000
Madagascar (French) estimated number of Muslims ..	800,000
Island of Mauritius (British)	100,000
Seychelles Islands (British)	5,000
Zanzibar (British Protectorate) and Pemba	400,000
Kenya Colony and protectorate	2,000,000
Tanganyika Territory (Lately German East Africa) ..	1,000,000
Uganda Protectorate (British)	1,000,000
British Somaliland (wholly Muslim)	350,000
French Somaliland (wholly Muslim)	230,000
Italian Somaliland (wholly Muslim)	1,010,000
Eritrea (Italian Colony)	350,000
Abyssinia (Ethiopia) Italian: Figures uncertain. Fifty per cent Muslim. Rough estimate about ..	5,000,000

EUROPE

Albania, over 80 per cent Muslims	800,000
Yugoslavia (about)	1,750,000
Bulgaria	780,000
Rumania (1934)	260,000
Greece (1928)	180,000
Poland and Lithuania (about)	12,000
Finnland (about)	3,000
Hungary (about)	3,000
France (about)	200,000
Great Britain (about)	30,000
Belgium ("Annuaire de Monde Musulman," 1929)	5,000
Holland, Germany, Austria	6,000
Italy Spain	6,500
Cyprus	65,000
Rhodes	15,000

ASIA

Turkey	15,000,000
Syria and Lebanon	3,000,000
Palestine. The estimated population in 1935 was 1,261,000 of whom the number of Muslim was	825,000
Transjordan	400,000
Iraq	3,000,000
Saudi Arabia (Hejaz, Najd, Dependencies), Oman, Yemen, Koweit, Hadramout, approximately ..	12,000,000
Bahrain Island (estimate)	120,000
The six Trucial States (Shargah, Ras-al-Khaimah, Um-al-Qawain, Ajman, Debai, Abu Dhali) (about) ..	150,000
Aden and Perim	51,000
Qatar (about)	30,000
Socotra	12,000
Iran	15,000,000
Afghanistan	10,000,000
India	82,000,000
Borneo (British)	270,000
Brunei	33,000
Sarawak	120,000
Ceylon	600,000
Baluchistan	820,000
Straits Settlements (British Crown Colony), Comprises the settlement of Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Labuan). Muslim population of colony and dependencies (estimate)	800,000
The Unfederated Malay States (Jhore, Kedak Perlis, Kalantan, Trengganu). Muslim population estimated at	1,100,000
Siam. Muslim (about)	600,000
China (Muslims most numerous in Kansu, Sinkiang Shansi, Chibli and Yumman). Sinkiang consists of Chinese, Turkestan, Kulja and Kashgaria and comprises all Chinese dependencies lying between Mongolia on the north and Tibet on the South ..	50,000,000
Tibet (estimate)	10,000
Manchukuo	2,000,000
Inner and Outer Mongolia	3,000,000
Netherland (Dutch) Indies (Java, Sumatra, Flauw-Lingga, Lanka-Billiton, Borneo, Celebes, Molloccas and New Guinea, Timor and Bali Lambak) Total Muslim Population	55,000,000
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U.S.S.R.) Russia, Muslims in Asian, and European Russia have a total of (about)	30,000,000
French Indo-China. Muslims estimated at about	500,000
Japan	1,000

AMERICA.

North America	100,000
South America	400,000
Phillipine Islands, Australasia and Oceania	2,000,000

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The Spider Web:

A Buddhist Tale From Japan

Translated from the original of the late Ryunosuke Akutagawa by ERIC S. BELL in "Japan Times."

ONCE upon a time Shakya Buddha walked alone by the Lotus Pond in Paradise. The beautiful lotus flowers were all in full bloom and there floated from their golden pistils an indescribable and delicious perfume. It was morning in Paradise.

Presently Buddha paused, and strolling to the edge of the Pond, he gazed down into the water sparkling between the green leaves which covered the surface, and his face became sorrowful, for beneath the Lotus Pond lay the depths of Hell, and through the crystal water he saw far below the Hill of Needles.

Suddenly his eyes were arrested by the figure of a man struggling amidst numberless other sinners in the depths. He remembered that his name was Kandatta, that he had been a notorious robber during his lifetime; had committed incendiarism and many other shameful crimes too, even murder. But Buddha also remembered that once during his life on earth he had performed one good and kindhearted act. Once while passing through a dense forest, he had noticed a small spider crawling along the ground. Being cruel by nature he was tempted to crush it under his feet, but something held him back, and after a moment's hesitation he decided to spare its small life. He murmured to himself, "Oh, no, it is a living creature like myself even though it is such a tiny thing. To suddenly deprive it of life would be a very heartless act." So he passed on, and the little creature's life was spared.

As Buddha gazed down into the awfulness of Hell, he thought again how Kandatta had spared this small spider, and his great heart filled with compassion, so he at once thought of some way in which he could rescue Kandatta from his terrible sufferings. He felt that this man's one good deed on earth deserved some reward.

BUDDHA'S MERCY

As Buddha looked about him he espied a spider of Paradise resting on an emerald-green leaf of the Lotus Pond. The small creature was in the act of spinning its silken web. Buddha stretched out his hands and gently took the end of the web from the leaf. He tested its strength, then carefully lowered it between the pearly lotus flowers until it sank deeper and deeper into the depths of Hell below.

Deep in the dreadful Pond of Blood of Hades, he watched Kandatta struggling in agony, and crowded about him were innumerable sinners. Around him utter darkness prevailed, and if ever by chance poor Kandatta happened to see some pale objects floating in that utter darkness, it always proved to be nothing more than the ghostly reflections of light from the bristling needles which grew on the Hill of Needles, and in indescribable loneliness he would again abandon himself to more hopeless despair.

On every side of him was the profound silence of Death, but at rare intervals the faint sighs of other tortured sinners would reach his ears. Those poor creatures who had been condemned to Hades were so completely exhausted with its nameless sufferings that they had long lost all power of crying. But Kandatta still struggled and choked in this awful Pond of Blood, even though he knew that it would be for eternity and without the least hope.

But this morning he feebly raised his head, and looking upward toward the darkened sky which spread itself like a pall over the Bloody Pond, his eyes faintly discerned the silvery line of a fine silken spider's web, shining in the darkness. As he watched it, it gradually came lower and lower, but he felt in his heart that it must be coming from the far, far Paradise. Suddenly he noticed that it ceased moving, and remained suspended just above his head.

Kandatta clasped his hands with joy. If he clung to it, and if he could climb to the top of it, he might perhaps be able to free himself at last from all his agonies. If luck favoured him he might even be able to reach Paradise. He felt that if he succeeded, the great Buddha would forgive him, and he would never again have to go back to his agonizing struggles in Hell.

With these thoughts surging in his fevered brain, he quickly seized the web firmly with both his hands, and carefully began to climb upward. This proved to be an easy task for him as he had once been a great and daring robber.

But the distance between Hell and Paradise was hundreds and thousands of miles, and however hard he struggled on, it would be no easy task for him. At last after climbing desperately for a long time he became exhausted and found no more strength to ascend any higher, so he decided to rest for a little while. Hanging firmly to where he had climbed, which was about half way up the silver web, he looked back into the depths of Hell, and lo! thanks to the great headway he had made, he saw that the Bloody Pond in which he had been struggling only a little time before, was already hidden in the deepest darkness. He also noticed that the terrible Hill of Needles now lay far below him. He felt that if he continued climbing in this way it might not be very difficult for him to escape altogether from Hades.

KANDATTA'S TRAGIC SELFISHNESS

Kandatta found himself laughing for the first time after all his fearful years of suffering, and he found a new voice in his throat, and began to cry with joy. "I have succeeded! I am saved!"

But at that very moment, he became aware that numberless sinners had also espied the web and had started climbing up the lower part of it. They appeared to him like an endless procession of ants following his way of escape. With terror in his heart, he knew not what to do, and for a while hung there, gazing below him with his mouth wide open and blinking his stupefied eyes.

He began to wonder if such a fine web, which threatened to snap with his own weight, would bear the stupendous weight of such a great number of people. If it should snap, his poor body would be again hurled headlong into the abyss of Hell. The very thought of such a calamity was terrible to him after all the anxiety of his laborious climb.

While he was thus meditating, he looked below him again, and beheld thousands of other sinners struggling up behind him in one long line. They were crawling up and up the fine silken thread gradually getting nearer and nearer. He realized that unless he did something at once to get rid of them, the web would certainly snap, and he would fall. So he raised his voice and called in an agonizing shriek, "Listen, all of you! This web is mine! You cannot come with me to where I am going! Let go! You must all go down again! The web is mine! Mine, I say!"

Till then the web had seemed quite strong, but suddenly, with a sharp sound, it snapped, just at the place where he was clinging so desperately, and lo! poor Kandatta was hurled head foremost into the abyss below, tumbling and tumbling with the lightning pace of a spinning top.

Behind him hung the remainder of the Web of Paradise, delicately glittering midway in the dark, starless sky.

Shakya Buddha stood near the Lotus Pond of Paradise and gazed at the tragic scene below him. He had seen all that had happened. He saw Kandatta falling, and when at last he saw the poor man sink like a stone into the Bloody Pond, he raised his sorrowful face and moved slowly away from the Lotus Pond and sadly resumed his walk. A great and deep sorrow was in his kindly heart when he thought how Kandatta had attempted to save himself only, and how his shameful selfishness had so cruelly been rewarded.

But the beautiful pearly flowers blooming on the Pond of Paradise did not seem to heed the tragedy of what had happened. They looked up to the sun and waved their calyxes gracefully at Buddha's feet, and as they quivered, an unspeakable and exquisite fragrance rose from their golden pistils. It was already noon in Paradise.

(THE END).

When General Smuts Saved A Life

Reprieve For Canadian Doctor Who Had Been Ordered To Be Shot Dead

(The following interesting story of a Candian doctor's escape from the jaws of death through the mercy of General Smuts during the Boer War of 1899 is told in the Montreal "Gazette" by Rev. W. D. Reid.)

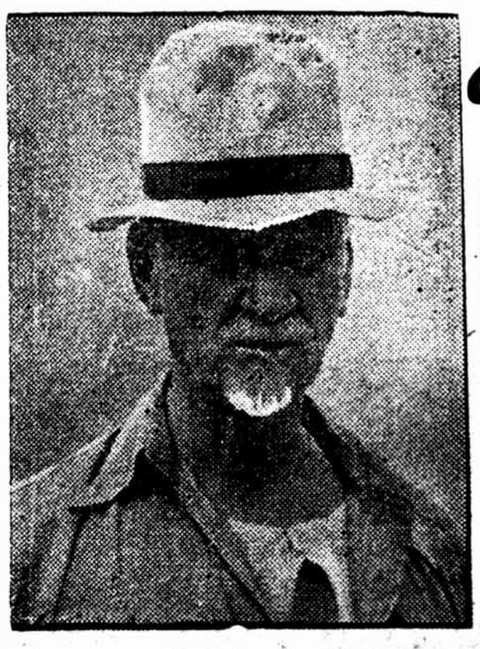
Dr. Cormac, of Holden, Alberta, was a rather reticent, silent type of man, who needed drawing out on most subjects. One evening after dinner, as we sat before the fire, he, enjoying his pipe, which is always a help in getting a silent man to talk, I sought to draw him out on his South African experiences. With some difficulty I drew from him the following story which I have every reason to believe was true in every detail. I will give it in his own words as closely as possible:

I was in Queen's University, in my last year in medicine, when the South African War broke out in October, 1899, I could not study, and so applied for the position of Doctor and was accepted. I quit all studies, got into a uniform, and went to Africa with my regiment. I served in many capacities there, spending many days in the compounds where were gathered the Boer women and children, looking after their health and assisting in every way possible. That, however, did not suit me, and at last I got into the saddle and went out with the soldiers, which suited me much better.

One day, my company went out to reconnoitre a Boer commando which we knew to be in the vicinity, and I went with it. It was at the time when the war was in its most bitter stage, and little mercy was being shown by either side. The Boers had learned of our coming, and when we arrived we got a reception. After exchanging a few shots, the retreat was sounded. As we galloped back towards our home encampment, where there was a big body of our troops. I noticed a trooper riding near me, suddenly fall from his horse, badly wounded. The bullets were whistling around us on all sides, but I stopped my horse and at once went to his assistance. I discovered that a bullet had gone through his lung and he was bleeding profusely. I at once started to staunch the wound to keep the man from bleeding to death.

Facing Death

In the meantime the Boers, coming up surrounded us, but I worked away as if they were not there. Our heavy body of troops being not very far away, and the afternoon being pretty well gone, they decided to camp for the night. One man who spoke good English, asked me: "Are you a doctor?" I answered in the affirmative, and said, 'I am a doctor from Canada.' But,' said he, 'you are armed; you have a revolver'. I had to admit it. They gathered around me, and did a lot of talking in the Dutch language, which I did not understand. After a time, a man who seemed to be some sort of officer said, 'You say you are a doctor, but you are armed. and we have decided that you will be shot at daylight to-morrow morning.'



GENERAL SMUTS

As I went on with my work binding up the wounded man, many strange thoughts passed through my mind, and I looked Eternity in the face. I was not afraid, but it seemed a strange end for me, a Canadian, to come to my death away out here on the African veld. I thought of home, of father, and mother, and brothers and sisters....never would I see them again.

Looking up I saw a distinguished-looking man on a large white horse ride into camp. Upon enquiring as to who the man was, the Boer who had communicated to me my death sentence said, 'That is Jan Christian Smuts, the General in charge of the whole command.' I at once asked to be brought before him, and I was led a prisoner into the presence of General Smuts. He looked at me with a pair of keen blue eyes that would almost pierce one through, and then said somewhat brusquely, 'Well, sir what have you to say for yourself?' I told him I was a doctor all the way from Canada, and had spent most of my time looking after the health of the Boer women and children in the laagers. 'What laagers were you in?' he said. I replied that I had spent several weeks in one compound about five miles away, where there had been an epidemic of diphtheria and scarlet fever. 'Can you give me the name of the superintendent in charge?' he asked. I replied that it was a Dutch woman named Madam Kootze, that she was a great friend of mine, and that I had treated her three children for scarlet fever.

Smuts' Decision

General Smuts sat for a time in silence, knitting his brow, and then called for one of his orderlies and gave him some orders in Dutch which I did not understand. The orderly at once mounted his horse, taking with him another horse with a saddle and bridle on it, but no rider, and galloping away over the veld, was soon lost to sight.

For the time being I was put in charge of a soldier, and was told I was a prisoner. I can tell you I did some hard thinking as to what the outcome of it all was going to be. In about two hours time, looking away out over the veld towards the setting sun, and thinking that perhaps it was the last time I would see it set, I saw two horses coming; on the one a man, on the other a woman. As they drew near. I saw that the occupant of the hitherto empty saddle was my friend, Mrs. Kootze. As she came up to where I was standing, she jumped from her horse, and running up to me threw her arms around my neck and kissed me on both cheeks. 'So they are thinking of shooting you, Dr. Cormack?' she asked. I replied, 'Yes, Mrs. Kootze, to-morrow morning at daybreak.' 'Well, they won't,' she said, and taking my arm she led me to General Smuts's tent. When we arrived at the General's tent (she seemed to know him well), she said, 'General Smuts, this man has been our doctor over at the camp for many weeks. He has saved the lives of many of our women and children. He has brought a good many Boer children into this world and has never lost a mother or child. He treated my own three children for scarlet fever, and I believe saved their lives. He has often sat up whole nights tending our women and children and you simply must not shoot him. He has been our greatest friend.'

The General sat, silently taking in all that the vigorous Dutch woman was saying about the merits of the little Canadian doctor. Then he said, after asking a few questions, 'Thank you, Mrs. Kootze, your plea has saved the doctor's life.' Then, turning to me he said, to my astonishment. 'Doctor, won't you have supper with me? There are many questions about this war and also about Canada that I would like to ask you.' Calling his orderly he ordered supper for two, and a couple bottles of champagne. He asked many questions about Canada, while we were having a good supper and punishing the bottles of champagne. Then he sent me to a tent in which was the wounded soldier, and said, 'Goodbye, Dr. Cormac, you and your friend will be sent back to the British line to-morrow morning.'

General Smuts was as good as his word, and the next morning my wounded friend, (who afterwards recovered), and I were sent back safely to British headquarters.

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NEW "WORLD HISTORY" IN PREPARATION

Soviet Academy's Institute Plans Work In 30 Volumes

The 30-volume "World History" now being compiled by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR will present a broad view of human society from ancient times to the present day, according to Acad. V. P. Volgin, chairman of the editorial board.

The new "World History," which in part will be available this year, will give a truthful, consistent explanation of the life of mankind, showing the development of economic relations and of the class struggle, which are the main levers of the historical process, Volgin stated Considerable space will be devoted to problems of cultural development.

"The first six volumes will be devoted to ancient history," Volgin noted. "The following seven will deal with the Middle Ages and the remaining 17 volumes will treat of the new period. Soviet historians aim to include in their work every nation about which any historical data exists. We emphatically reject the tendency of many Western scientists of the past and present to concentrate on the history of the European states to the exclusion of all other countries which they merely mention in passing or insofar as the history of these countries touches upon the history of European states. Suffice it to say that half of the volumes on the Middle Ages will be dedicated by us to a history of the Oriental peoples. Particular attention will be paid to the colonial and dependent countries in the volumes dealing with our own times."

The personnel of other institutes of the Academy including the Institute of the History of Malerial Culture and the Oriental Institute will collaborate on the compilation of the "World History."

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

AN OUTLINE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE, by R. G. Allen M.A., C.I.E., Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda State. Baroda State Press 1940 Price Re. 1-8-0.

The author of this small book has first-hand knowledge of the various agricultural problems in several parts of India, and his experience extends to very many years. He, therefore, writes with authority. His style is plain, straightforward and concise. Within the space of 171 pages he writes about the distribution of various principal crops, about regional influences, the characteristic of certain local conditions, about the very important problem of the livestock, the supply of water and marketing. There is a chapter on the "Indian farmer" in which the author deals with the factors which detract from the efficiency and uniformity of effort for agricultural improvement. He is perfectly right when he says that "the standard of his farming is governed by incentive. Where the monsoon is an uncertain factor, the whole level is low; where assured and ..... protected by irrigation in particular well irrigation, it is high. Where the incidence of debt is not too enormous and the land is not mortgaged the standard is much better than when .... practically all passes to the money-lender or the mortgagee". (p. 69). More than 50 per cent. of the farming is done by tenants. There is an enormous host of petty farmers. All these people have practically no incentive except just to eke out their meaningless existence.

It has been computed that the Indian farmer is indebted to the extent of about 1,600 crores. The interest on this enormous debt amounts to a huge sum of money. The tenants have to pay ground-rent which is extremely heavy and finally there is the land-tax which is not light. Supposing that by some miracle the Indian farmer had no debts, that he had to pay no ground-rent to any intermediary landlord, that the land-tax was so adjusted as to be a just portion of his income from the land, in that case Mr. Allen's book would have been very useful. The Indian agriculture is in an extremely primitive condition. Mr. Allen has shown how easily some improvements can be made immediately. But the question is who will profit by it? or in Mr. Allan's words "where is the incentive"? we are not living in a vacuum and the farmer is terribly handicapped. He is asked to farm with chains round his arms and feet. To remove this handicap is the work of the statesman and the politician. Mr. Allen is concerned with his technical or professional advice, and for the general reader he has done his task well.

SUMANT MEHTA.

A SUFI POET

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish "Shah Abdul Latif Of Bhit, His Poetry, Life and Times"—A Study of Literary, Social and Economic Conditions in Eighteenth Century Sind—by H. T. Sorley, D. Litt., C.I.E., I.C.S.

This work deals with the great Sindhi poet Shah Abdul Latif, who lived from 1689 to 1759. His poetry is a classic of the Sindhi language and is deeply penetrated with Sufi mysticism and philosophy. The third part of the book gives the first representative translations of the poems into English verse.

Progressive Literature

"New Writing" Continues A Useful Career; "Indian Writing" Makes First Appearance

"FOLIOS OF NEW WRITING", Spring 1940, The Hogarth Press, London, 5 shillings.

"INDIAN WRITING", A Quarterly, Spring 1940, The Bibliophile, 16, Little Russell Street, London W.C. 1., Annual Subscription for India Rs. 3|8. Single copy Annas twelve.

Progressive writers in India will find these literary quarterlies of much interest, for they represent the unconventional, youthful—some would call it revolutionary!—literary upsurge that is seeking expression despite the cultural black-out caused by the war.

"New Writing" which, in three years, has secured for itself a position of distinction in the field of progressive literature makes a gallant come-back, the war and the consequent publishing difficulties notwithstanding. Described by one critic as "the healthiest literary development since the romantic revival", the quarterly symposium of prose and verse is aptly described by its editor as,"a laboratory where the writers of the future may experiment and where the literary movement may find itself."

As usual, "New Writing" provides a varied and vigorous literary fare—ranging from the vivid, crisp verse of Stephen Spender to a Chinese writer, Pai Ching—Chei's fine sketch, "Along the Yunnan-Burma Road." India is represented by Ahmed Ali's "Morning In Delhi" which is a part of a long novel which is being published in England.

"Indian Writing", jointly edited by four Indian writers in England,—Iqbal Singh, Ahmed Ali, K. S. Shelvankar and A. Subramaniam—is an attempt to put progressive Indian writers on the literary map of the world, to bring "the works of significant Indian writers before a larger international public." This is how the editors explain their purpose:

"It does not seem altogether fantastic to suggest that we are witnessing to-day a significant shift of the bases of culture, that initiative in cultural matters is passing to those vast masses of humanity who have so far served only as pawns for the profit of Western Imperialism. In this respect the awakening of India is one of the most important facts of contemporary history. No single magazine could possibly claim to represent this great movement in all its complex aspects. We only hope to interpret its specifically cultural implications."

The bulk of the material published in the magazine will, of course, be Indian but from time to time the editors propose to publish "examples of the writings of other oppressed peoples with whom we share a common background of experience and aspiration."

The first issue of "Indian Writing" appropriately opens with a short story by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, translated from the Bengali by Sasadhar Sinha. Ahmed Ali's "Then Came The War", another extract from his novel, brings back vivid memories of the panicky gossip in the Indian towns during the last Great War and has a certain topical relevance. Iqbal Singh contributes a "critique" of Indian Art which is likely to raise controversy in Indian art circles and Raja Rao's "The Mango Garden" is characterized by the same authenticity of background and vivid detail of South Indian rural life as his novel "Kanthapura". Cedric Dover's "Trams In Calcutta" is an unusually candid self-analysis by an intelligent Anglo-Indian.

Progressive Indian writers who would like their work to appear in "Indian Writing" are advised to get in touch with the editors at the address given above.

K. A. ABBAS.

INTERESTING MUGHAL FARMANS

A number of extremely interesting and historically valuable "farmans" issued by the Mughal Emperors, Jehangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, to their officials in Gujerat, are brought to light by Khan Bahadur M. S. Commissariat, I.E.S. (Ret.) in a monograph which is published in the latest (July 1940) issue of the Journal of the University of Bombay. The majority of the "farmans" were issued by these emperors in favour of Shantidas Jawahari, leading banker, jeweller and financier of Gujerat and Nagar Sheth or 'Lord Mayor' of Ahmedabad at the time. Shantidas, who was a Jain by faith, appears to have exercised, by virtue of his immense wealth and business connections with the Imperial House of Delhi, very powerful influence with the latter. The present Nagarsheth family of Ahmedabad, among whose members are the well-known industrial magnates Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Kasturbhai Manibhai, are the direct descendants of the family of Shantidas Jawahari and custodians of all the imperial 'farmans' referred to by Mr. Commissariat.

The 'farmans', which have been photographically reproduced and translated into English by Mr. Commissariat, reveal the catholicity of mind of the Emperors Jehangir and Shah Jahan and rectitude of Aurangzeb. Following in the footsteps of his August father, the Emperor Akbar, who had summoned the great Jain Acharya Hirvijaya Suri from Gujerat to Delhi to expound the tenets of his faith, and who, besides conferring on the Acharya the title of "Jagat Guru" or "World Teacher," had issued a 'farman', on June 6, 1584, commanding the imperial officers of the province of Malwa to issue orders to the effect that during the twelve days of the Pajjusan festival of the Jains, no cattle should be slaughtered in the cities where the Jains were residing, Emperor Jehangir too issued a 'farman' in 1608 ordering the governors and jagirdars of Gujarat to see that the temples and houses of Jains were not interfered with, that no tax was levied on any pilgrim visiting the sacred hill of Shatrunjaya and that "there should be no slaughter of animals throughout his Empire on certain special days."

A 'farman' of unique historical interest was issued by Emperor Shah Jahan on 3rd July, 1648. It directs Ghairas Khan, Deputy Viceroy of Gujerat, to restore to Shantidas the magnificent Jain temple of Chintamani built by this wealthy merchant, which had been converted into a mosque by Prince Aurangzeb when he was Viceroy of Gujerat for a very short period in 1645. Shah Jahan's readiness to undo the wrong done by his own son shows this Mughal Emperor's broad-mindedness as well as statesmanship. Aurangzeb too, after he ascended the throne, appears to have realised the need of conciliating the powerful Jain financier, for, we find him issuing a 'farman' on 10th August, 1658 ordering payment of a lakh of rupees on account of the loan, which Prince Murad Baksh, Aurangzeb's brother, had borrowed from Shantidas only a few months earlier, when this Prince was contending against Aurangzeb for the throne of Delhi. Aurangzeb also appears to have been responsible for issuing another noteworthy 'farman', which is dated 12th March, 1660, and in which Shantidas is confirmed in the possession of the village, hill and temple of Palitana. Shantidas is further granted the hill and temples of Girnar and of Abu, as a special favour. Mr. Commissariat makes mention also of certain other interesting imperial 'farmans', such as those granted to some Parsis of Navsari, to the Vallabhacharya Goswamis and to the Fathers of the Third Jesuit Mission to the Mughal Court. These and other 'farmans' which are included in Mr. Commissariat's monograph throw valuable sidelight on the social and political conditions of the time as well as the administrative machinery of the Mughal Empire.

Among other articles of interest in the Journal are: "His Majesty's warships against European Pirates in Indian seas: 1721-24"; "A Note on Brass-lota from Gujarat", by Prof. M. R. Majumdar; "Exchange Control" by Mr. V. M. Bhatt; "Kathiawar Ports", by Prof. R. D. Tiwari; "Coir Industry and Trade on the Malabar Coast" by Prof. K. S. Venkatraman; "The Gold Thread Industry of Surat" by Mr. A. B. Trivedi; and "A Sociological Study of the Kolis in Kathiawad" by Mr. B. L. Mankad.

R. K. P.

THE GREAT PYRAMID

THE GREAT PYRAMID AND FREEMASONRY.—By Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji. Published at 615, Parsee Colony, Dhun Villa, Dadar, Bombay. Price, Re. 1.

Mr. B. S. Banaji connects the Great Pyramid of Egypt with Freemasonry and urges freemasons to study closely the history and construction of the Pyramid. He thinks that the Great Pyramid was built on masonic symbols of square, compass and triangle, by ancient freemasons under the guidance of the White Lodge. He believes that in this Pyramid, Abraham, Moses and other pioneers of civilisation were initiated in Freemasonry and that under their guidance Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem was built.

OUR SHORT STORY

By "MASI"

"The Sealed Envelope"

JOURNALISTICALLY speaking, the thing happened at a slack time, and the papers made the most of it. The "Jagadish-Manjula" affair, as it was called by the papers, and people in general, had produced a tremendous sensation. The incident, though not particularly dreadful in itself, had elements of drama and sensation owing to the startling nature of the complaint made by the old Dewan Bahadur, father of Dr. (Miss) Manjula.

The old gentleman did not speculate much upon the mingled nature of his feelings, and how his instinct and selfishness were combating together. He firmly believed that everything he did was right: he felt assured that Professor Jagadish was guilty, and he hoped by his skill in conducting the case to get him convicted

Those who had seen Prof. Jagadish from his childhood, however, could not see eye to eye with the old Dewan Bahadur. Jagadish was so honest, so straightforward and so cultured, that they chose to think him the victim of some conspiracy.

Soon the day of trial arrived. An hour before the trial commenced the Court room was full of relatives and friends of both the parties. The old Dewan Bahadur was seen busy arranging his papers. Exactly at eleven the Judge entered the Court room.

Scarcely had he taken the seat, he glanced at the accused. Rapid as had been his glance it had served to give him an idea of the man he was about to interrogate. He had recognised intelligence in the high forehead, courage in the dark eyes and bent brows, and frankness in the thick lips that showed a set of pearly teeth.

The Judge's countenance wore a look of gravity, wonder and compassion. He slowly perused the file of papers placed before him and after ten minutes ordered that Dr. (Miss) Manjula be produced in the Court. At the mention of the name of Dr. Manjula the public attention became more intense, and all eyes were turned towards the door through which the lady doctor entered.

It was Manjula, but how changed from the fresh and the comely young woman everyone knew! Her face was white and thin. Her hair was uncared for: her eyes were fixed, and looking nowhere. They stared blank in the face of the Judge.

They heard her saying: "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth", and locked up.

"Now, Miss Manjula", said the Judge, the moment she was free from the preliminaries, "I would like to hear from you briefly how this kidnapping occurred."

A sudden change came over her and she exclaimed:

"He never kidnapped me. I went with him of my own free will." Had a thunderbolt fallen in the midst of the spectators of this unexpected scene, it would not have surprised them more than did her statement.

"We knew each other for the last eight years and I could not have had a better friend!"

The poor girl spoke those words with a spirit and volubility which her father had never before seen in her, and before which the latter was quite dumb.

The Dewan Bahadur reached his house a little after twelve—then sinking into a chair he covered his face with his hands. So he remained for some time, silently wrestling with himself and his emotions.

And this was the end of all—solitary, unprotected she had gone with him—a man who had no place in society—for a week to an unknown place. Yet she could see nothing wrong in it!

Jagadish had a distinguished career at the University, and was now a Professor in a Government College at the age of 30. But what of that? Was he not the son of a Brahmin priest?

The misfortune was from infancy onwards, Manjula and he had disagreed on the meaning of

(Continued on Page 23)

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

By MARQUIS JAMES

"PORTRAIT OF A PRESIDENT"

(THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON: PULLITZER PRIZE BIOGRAPHY 1938).

Truth is stranger than fiction, according to the old saying. If you are reading an adventure story by Dumas in which the hero is the best fighter on the battlefield. the wisest lawyer and judge of men in civil affairs, and Prime Minister or King of his people by popular acclaim. you smile perhaps and think how much fun it is to be a writer and control the affairs of men so delightfully.

But the life of Andrew Jackson runs so much this way, that it seems fanciful at times. Jackson was recognized by his enemies even as the ablest general in the Army of the United States at the dangerous time when England and Spain were casting eyes at the Western Territories and Florida. He was Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee. He was twice President of the United States. and in retirement, he vitally influenced the election and policies of the two presidents who followed him.

In the events of the life of Andrew Jackson, truth seems far stranger than fiction.

In this second volume of the biography, Jackson had retired from the Governorship of Florida and had resigned from the army, hoping to live in peace at The Hermitage. But a steady call from the Voice of the People continued to reach him. In contrast with present methods of attaining the presidency, Jackson refused to raise a hand to bring about his nomination. If the People wanted him, let them say so.

He wrote, "If I was to travel to Boston where I have been invited that would insure my election.—But I would feel degraded the balance of my life."

But the speeches and threats of Henry Clay angered Old Hickory and he went to battle for himself. He was overwhelmingly elected.

Rachel Jackson feared for her husband to attain this position; Rachel's only prayer was to have him with her. In the service of his country he had spent more time away from her than with her. Now she lived in fear, wondering when he would again risk his life to defend her name which she knew would sooner or later be dragged into the public eye. She brooded in sorrow. When her friends took her to Nashville to buy a wardrobe for the First Lady, she was almost in tears.

Only a short time before they were to leave for Washington for the Inauguration, Rachel died, crushing the old warrior until his friends feared that he would never live to reach the capitol Rachel's death brought sorrowing friends by the hundreds—not because she was the wife of a famous man but because she had made for herself a host of friends.

So ill was Jackson that his political attendants began to groom Van Buren. But the bereaved husband said, "If I can just live through the first year, I'll go through my term."

The first months of his life in Washington were like a horrible nightmare. The Inaugural reception had become a traditional high in bad taste and swarming hangers-on. Like a man in delirium Jackson was buffeted by the tide

Scandals and gossip accompanied the first term mainly because Jackson championed Peggy O'Neale, the wife of one of his cabinet members. There were threats, harsh words, ill will, and resignations. The Kitchen Cabinet was so-called by their alleged use of the backstairs to attain the President's attention. The situation lent itself to wild talk and unworthy conjectures. The second term saw it past.

Jackson's love for young people was indulged even at the White House which like the Hermitage was always filled with children. Several babies lived at the White House during his two terms, relatives of Rachel's they were, warming the heart of the lonely man.

Bitter political strife characterized these two terms, including the questions of secession. This debate appeared in the early part of the century and continued every time a new state was considered for the nation. Even then the problems of slavery and secession were bitter and difficult; Jackson said many times that he only postponed them, they would some day have to be settled.

There was also a battle royal about the Bank of the United States. The brilliant banker Nicholas Biddle was finally broken by Jackson.

Out in the territory of the west, Sam Houston was winning a vast source of wealth for this country, but he was meeting with defeat upon each attempt to bring Texas in as a state. Slavery or no slavery? It was through the influence of Old Hickory that Houston's patience was held in line to bring Texas into the nation.

It was the jest of the journalists toward the end of the second term that King Andrew was ending his reign. Jackson began to pull in his political strings and to release his heart strings. He looked forward eagerly to the Hermitage, his racing horses. his friends and family.

Even in the midst of the duties of the presidency, Jackson had written from the White House as to the management of his plantations, mentioning the welfare of his slaves, the dismissal of an overseer that was too hard, and other details of private life. Now he anticipated having all his time for his own affairs once more.

But retirement was filled with care and strife. Jackson's adopted son was a pitiful business figure; he constantly involved himself in debts until it was only the aid of personal friends of Jackson's that prevented the family from losing everything. Lovely grandchildren and a beloved daughter-in-law stirred the tired old man to do his best for their protection.

When word spread throughout the land that old Hickory was in his last illness, people thronged to Nashville. Statesmen, politicians, editors, friends—the nation waited for word from The Hermitage. Outside the windows with uncovered heads stood the slaves, moaning softly their Negro spirituals.

Then the message was brought. Jackson was dead.

At that moment a horse dashed up. Sam Houston and his small boy rushed into the house, but it was too late. Houston then took his son up. "Try to remember that you have looked upon the face of Andrew Jackson," he said.

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART, NOT INDUSTRY

AIMLESS GROWTH OF FILM-INDUSTRY—SOCIAL FILMS MISREPRESENT LIFE—WANTED CELEBRITIES ON THE SCREEN—PRODUCERS OBLIVIOUS TO ART—AVANT GARDE TENDENCIES TO MOBILISE FORCES—FILM ADVISORY BOARD—ENGLISH TEXTILE DESIGNS INDEBTED TO INDIA—"BHARAT NATYA", AN INTERESTING JOURNAL—DEATH OF SARADA UKIL.

The film, though young in age, is not in the full bloom of its years in India, because, except in a few cases, it has been reduced to the level of a marketable commodity by those who happen to monopolise it. As a happy combination of art and industry it entails an immense scope for its development, provided it is appreciated as a vehicle of art, culture and education, but India appears to be content with exploiting it merely as a mechanical transcript of dramatic performance and as a source of cheap entertainment.

Frontal Attack

The Indian producers have ransacked the available historical material, carried excursions in the mythological regions and have anthropomorphized and even modernised gods and goddesses of the Hindus. And recently, "every possible saint has been unearthed and soon there will be a slump in the saint market too", as has been rightly remarked by Mr. K. A. Abbas, the Film-critic of "The Bombay Chronicle" in his article on "Tilak's Life on the Screen", that appeared in the daily issue of the paper on 6-7-40.

The frontal attack of the film-industry is, at present, directed against social themes which, if judiciously handled, will never fail to yield a rich harvest of material. The majority of social films, however, which represent incredible love-episodes, make an unauthorised and unwarranted suggestion that sexual love is the essence of the contemporary life of India.

Divorced From Life

"The same old son of the zamindar crying his heart out because he cannot marry the same old daughter of an untouchable" in the words of Mr. Abbas, or a lovelorn penniless hero, undergoing tyrannies and tribulations which the author can imagine, in order to win the hand of an aristocratic heroine, or a festival of music or dance by the chief artiste in the cast whose virtuosity the author makes a point to splurge on in far-fetched and incoherent pieces welded together in a story, constitute the main bulk of the social themes.

Social films are mostly not veracious versions of the existing social order. They do not depict what India was and what she is, but perhaps what she will be through their persistent and pernicious propaganda. It should be emphatically stated that they do not, as they ought to, reflect and inspire life. The film-industrialists ought to realise that the film forfeits its claim as a national expression if it is divorced from the actualities of life.

Whither India

Historical and mythological films loose their beauty and appeal if they are not guarded against anachronism which kills the spirit of the age to which they belong. The rampant antagonism in several social films as regards the constitution, costumes, customs and manners of contemporary society, indiscreetly introduced out of love for some ill-understood Western-fashions repugnant to the traditions of India, betrays, on the part of producers, an utter lack of the appreciation of the true situation and portends where such films will land the country. A social theme demands, for its accurate portrayal, a rigid realistic outlook.

Technical imperfection cannot be cited as an excuse for the commonplace and monotonous thematic selection. "Tukaram", the recent outstanding production, has clearly indicated that modern India is not merely the rendezvous of cupid's forces. "The lives of contemporary immortals like Tilak are more effective material for the regeneration of India"—is the suggestion of Mr. Abbas which deserves a country-wide support. The film industrialists can create Indian "Pasteurs", "Zolas" and "Lincolns" if they can ever visualise the magnitude and magnificence of material beyond the boundaries of love-stories.

A mural—panel by Mr. N. M. Kelkar, B.A.

Unexplored Material

The repertoire of the film-industry can be enriched with many a "Lost Horizon". Krishna as the politician and dictator and not as a cowherd and lover of gopis; Chanakya, the dictator and the founder of an ideal State; Buddha, the preacher of the gospel of peace, happiness and liberation; Moslem monarchs, saints, statesmen and poets who contributed to the homogeneity of Indian culture and to communal unity are, among others, the luminaries worthy of glorification on the screen.

The unwritten history of India is an unexplored field for the film-material. Some legendary heroes, whether saints, statesmen, princes or paupers, having had a few moments of dramatic values in their lives, deserve immortality on the screen. Lives of makers of modern India like the triumvirate—Bal, Lal and Pal—Tilak, Lajpatrai and Bipinchandra Pal, and some living celebrities, irrespective of their caste and creed, if dramatised, will be a great source of inspiration to India of the present as well as of the future.

Radical Cure

The film provides a common platform for the exponents of different fine arts. Its artistic aspect is, in no way, less important than its thematic treatment, but the eyes rivetted on the box-office receipts invariably miss both. The producers have fixed no artistic standards nor have they insisted upon the co-operation of eminent artists having a bias towards Indian art. Every concern must engage capable musicians, dancers and qualified artists in order to ensure the efficiency of the artistic aspect of the film.

But the disease demands a radical cure. The efforts of the film industry to overstock the market with mediocre and stereotyped editions will make no contribution to the art and culture of the country unless the producers realise that they are the trustees, for the time being, of a national heritage and that there is an ocean of difference between the textile and film industry.

Those who advocate 'avant garde' tendencies from the press and platform ought to mobilise their forces in order to change the supine attitude of the producers and force the hands of the Government to undertake to guide the destinies of the cine-art in the channels determined by the authentic public opinion and the actual requirements of the country

Foreign Market

Cine-authors who cannot leave the beaten track of the literary material ought to make room for more capable persons. Literary conferences will not achieve their objective by discussions and resolutions unless they depart from their isolationist policy, establish contact with the producers, transform themselves into recruiting grounds for authors and make their resources available to the screen on honourable terms.

It is the dream of some producers to capture the foreign market for the Indian films. But in order to expand and maintain the expanded market they ought to cleanse their augean stables. They should study and understand Indian life in all its aspects, secure the co-operation of gifted and enlightened writers and capable artists who can reproduce the past or present of India in its true perspective. No film will be monumental and, therefore, worthy of exhibition outside the country unless it is magnificent in its thematic selection and superb in direction.

Planning Committee

Except for the individual efforts like the film of the Ramgarh Congress Session, the film industry has not envisaged the necessity of producing newsreels, shorts for children and factories and instructional and scientific films. Is the Film Advisory Board, constituted recently for the purposes of the publicity of the war, going to be the nucleus of a Planning Committee? Such an inquiry will appear to be pertinent in view of the suggestions for cultural, industrial and agricultural subjects invited by the Board from the public.

It is difficult to understand why the Board constituted with a definite object should be in need of cultural, industrial and agricultural subjects. Why should experts be not co-opted on the Board if the "brains" of the industry are not conversant with the requirements of the country? The Government ought to set up a permanent and efficient machinery for the development of the film as a potent instrument of art, culture and instruction, instead of utilising it only for the purposes of the war.

Let India Know

"The main purpose of the exhibition is to show how English designers first imitated the traditional patterns of imported Indian, Persian and Chinese prints, using the same materials and brownish dyes, and later adapted the elements of those patterns to Western needs and new processes." This happens to be an interesting passage in the report by 'D. S.' in the "Manchester Guardian" of 23-5-40 on the exhibition of printed fabrics at the Manchester School of Art. It reveals the contribution that India has made to the textile designs of England. The textile industry of India never dreams of taking stock of the country's unexplored wealth of designs or of a comprehensive scheme for the evolution of designs on a national basis.

Interesting Journal

"Bharat Natya", the quarterly journal of the Tagore Academy, Coimbatore, that made its appearance this month, should be accorded a cordial welcome. Among the articles the one on "Art of Dance in Bharat's Natya Sastra" by Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri is very interesting. The translation of "Bharat Natya Shastra" into English undertaken by Professor N. K. Venkatesam is an important feature of the journal. There can be no true revival of any art unless its fundamental principles laid down in classical works are studied and traditional art-forms revived and refined. The "Bharata Natya" makes the much needed contribution to the Indian arts and crafts, especially dance, and, therefore deserves a wide circulation.

Loss To India

The art world deeply mourns the death of Mr. Sarada Ukil, an eminent artist who was held in high esteem in as well as outside India. From his early years he was devoted to Indian art and spared no efforts for its regeneration. He was unassuming but untiring in his zeal for the production of art and made a brilliant contribution to the development of the modern school of Indian art. Mr. Ukil distinguished himself as a front-rank artist by the originality of his style. India has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Mr. Sarada Ukil.

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191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

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245. ASTROLOGERS.

Send Horoscope copy with Postal Order for Re. 1-1-0 for complete Life Reading from Bhrugu Samhita, S. B. Wazkar, 12, Anantwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (13373)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents throughout India, Burma and Colombo to secure orders for our Pictorial Calendars of 1941. Decent Art Press, 152|2, Manicktola Street, Calcutta. (2037)

TURKO-GERMAN TRADE PACT

Not Prejudicial To British Interests

"The Times" correspondent in Ankara cables:

It is announced that Turko-German negotiations for the conclusion of a new trade agreement have reached a final stage and that its signature is considered imminent.

The new instrument is an 'ad hoc' agreement for the exchange of goods of the total value of about (Turkish) £22,000,000. Under this Germany will supply Turkey with spare parts, machinery and rolling stock, consisting of 39 engines and 118 wagons. The spare parts are destined for factories set up by the Germans; the rolling stock is not obtainable from Britain owing to war requirements.

The Germans seemed particularly anxious to buy from Turkey certain minerals, especially chrome, badly needed by their war industries, but Turkey has firmly refused these demands. Such minerals are earmarked for payments due to Britain in refunding credits for the construction of the Karabuk iron and steel plant and industrial credits of £10,000,000 granted to Turkey in 1938.

NEW MARKET

Turkey has signed with Germany another trade agreement last January for (Turkish) £5,000,000. The total amount of Turkish exports to Germany and countries under German occupation is estimated at about (Turkish) £40,000,000 during this year.

The new agreement will provide Turkey with a market badly needed after the interruption of sea communications caused by Italy's entry into the war.

It emphasises the Turkish attitude, that normal trade relations would not develop into a German monopoly over the Turkish national economy and that they would not become a pretext for German interference in Turkish internal affairs.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST HARIJANS

(From Our Correspondent.)
DAHANU, July 26.

Some 27 Harijans of a village near Dahanu made applications to the Commissioner N. D. and the Minister of Bombay Province making serious allegations against one Irani landlord in 1938.

The matter was inquired into by the Mamlatdar and the Prant-Officer of Dahanu. When the Congress Ministry resigned the Irani landlord filed a defamation case against 27 applicants before the Mamlatdar, Dahanu.

Mr. Chhelshanker Vyas from Bombay had to go to Dahanu to defend them.

A transfer application was put up before the District Magistrate on the ground that the original complaint was posted from Bombay and the Mamlatdar having investigated the complaint is not competent to hear this defamation case. The case has now been transferred to Thana by the District Magistrate.

Merchants' Deputation Waits On Commerce Member

A deputation of the Association of Indian Industries waited on Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, commerce member to the Government of India on Saturday afternoon.

The deputation submitted a memorandum dealing chiefly with the difficulties arising out of the import restrictions recently imposed by the Government of India, the law relating to Trade marks and the growing menace of Non-Indian concerns being established in India.

It is understood that the Commerce Member gave them a patient hearing and pointed out that some of the issues raised were already under the consideration of the Government of India and promised to sympathetically consider their representations.

Earlier in the day the commerce member paid a visit to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and held discussions with the Committee of the Chamber.

It is understood that the Committee urged the Commerce Member to take steps to increase facilities of shipping.

Questions relating to the development of Indian industries during the War and the continuation of state aid to them, after the war, are also understood to have been discussed.

MYSORE RULER SERIOUSLY ILL

BANGALORE, July 27.

The Associated Press is reliably informed that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been laid up for the last four days and that his condition is causing anxiety.—A. P.

NATIONAL HALL FOR PATNA

PATNA, July 26.

Within a year, Patna is expected to have a big National Hall costing about Rs. 1,00,000 in Mahalla Kadamkuan in the Congress Maidan. Mr. Sirish Chandra Chatterjee, the well-known architect of Calcutta, has prepared a plan of the proposed hall, on the model of ancient architecture. Mr. Chatterjee who came to Patna during the last week-end met Dr. Rajendra Prasad and had brief discussion on the subject with him.

It may be mentioned that a sum of Rs. 40,000 was set apart from the proceeds of the Ramgarh Congress for the proposed National Hall. It is likely that the remaining amount will be raised by the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, and an appeal issued by prominent leaders for the purpose.

Mr. Bhagawati Sharan, Consulting Engineer, Patna, has been placed in charge of executing the plan.—United Press.

RESIDENT VISITS JUNAGADH

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, July 24.

Mr. E. C. Gibson, Resident, Western India States Agency, paid an unofficial visit to Junagadh and returned after three days' stay.

It is believed that the Resident's visit to Junagadh was in connection with discussion of defence measures with State authorities.

KARACHI MAYOR IN CITY

BOMBAY Saturday.

Mr. Lalji Mehrotra, the Mayor of Karachi arrived in Bombay from Karachi this morning and will leave for Poona to-morrow morning to meet Congress leaders.

From Poona Mr. Lalji Mehrotra will proceed to Madras to attend the All-India Mayors' Conference.

A. I. C. C. Endorses Delhi Resolution

All Amendments Rejected

Rajen Babu, Kripalani And Shanker Rao Deo Among Opponents

JAWAHARLAL ON LIMITATIONS OF NON-VIOLENCE

POONA, July 27.

The All-India Congress Committee has adopted the Working Committee's resolution on the Wardha Statement by 91 votes to 63.

The resolution was put in two parts to the vote.

The first part which deals with the Wardha Statement was passed by 91 votes to 63, while the second paragraph relating to volunteer organisation was passed by an overwhelming majority, only seven voting against it.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab and Sjt. Shanker Rao Deo voted against the first part of the resolution.

The A.I.C.C. adjourned at 8-30 p.m. to meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow when the second resolution will be considered.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. MEETS

POONA, July 27.

The All-India Congress Committee met at the Congress House this afternoon, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presiding. Attendance was large. Keen interest in the forthcoming debate was noticeable. Many members were seen reading the two brief official resolutions prepared by the Working Committee.

After "Vande Mataram" was sung the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad then made a statement (published elsewhere) explaining the two official resolutions as also the circumstances which led to the issuing of the Wardha statement on the question of non-violence and the Delhi resolution.

TEXT OF OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

POONA, July 27.

The following is the text of the official resolution passed by the A.I.C.C. to-day.

"The A. I. C. C. has considered the statement issued by the Working Committee from Wardha on June 21, 1940 and confirms it. The A. I. C. C. is of the opinion that as explained therein, while the Congress must continue to adhere strictly to the principle of non-violence in the struggle for independence, it is unable, in the present circumstances, to declare that THE PRINCIPLE SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO FREE INDIA'S NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The A. I. C. C. desire to affirm that the Congress organisation should continue to be conducted on the principle of non-violence and all Congress volunteers are bound by their pledge to remain non-violent in the discharge of their duty and no Congress Volunteers organisation can be formed or maintained except on that basis.

Any other volunteer organisation for the purpose of self-defence with which Congressmen are associated must likewise adhere to non-violence."

DELHI RESOLUTION.

"This meeting of the A. I. C. C. confirms the Working Committee's Delhi resolution of July 7, 1940."

The following is the Delhi Resolution of the Working Committee:—

"The Working Committee have noted the serious happenings which have called forth fresh appeals to bring about a solution of the deadlock in the Indian political situation; and in view of the desirability of clarifying the Congress position they have earnestly examined the whole situation once again in the light of the latest developments in world affairs.

"The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgement by Great Britain of Complete Independence of India is the only solution of the problems facing both India and Britain and are, therefore, of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that as an immediate step in giving effect to it a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature, and secure the closest co-operation of the Responsible Government in the Provinces.

"The Working Committee are of opinion

(Continued on page 14)

Russia's Arms Supplies To China

Japan's Drive For Chinese Iron Resources

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, July 27.

I understand that since the closing of the Burma Road, China has been getting supplies from Russia which are being carried across Turkestan on 20,000 camels.

An agreement has been concluded and thereby Russia has undertaken to supply arms to China in exchange for raw materials. Meanwhile, political moves and inspired comments from Tokio suggest that as America has virtually banged her door on the future supplies of iron and oil to Japan.

Japan in a drive southwards, may thrust at the Dutch East Indies.

Simultaneously there will be a drive for full development of Chinese iron resources.

HITLER PLANS

TACTICAL SURPRISE ATTACKS ON BRITAIN

But Turkish Opinion Sceptical Of His Chances Of Success

ANKARA, July 27.

According to reports which are beginning to reach diplomatic circles in Turkey about Hitler's intentions for attacking England, Gen. Goering has arranged, after a long debate, that the attack shall reach its full force about the middle of August.

The time in the interval will be occupied by mass air attacks on British shipping and certain necessary preparations.

Reports, which should be treated with all reserve, say that Hitler is anticipating tremendous casualties in the course of a major attack and hospitals are being prepared in western Germany to which nurses and doctors are also being sent from Italy.

Tactical Surprises?

Germans are talking of tactical "surprises" which Hitler is planning and it seems certain that the attack will begin with feints intended to distract attention from the main purpose and attempts to cause misinformation to be spread among civilians.

Meanwhile, Turkish opinion remains extremely sceptical of Hitler's chances of success in an enterprise known to be against the considered judgment of many high German officers.—Reuter.

Self-Determination For

Non-American Possessions In Western Hemisphere

HAVANA, July 27.

Complete agreement was reached this morning by a Sub-Committee of five in regard to trusteeship of non-American possessions in Western Hemisphere.

The Sub-Committee consists of representatives of the United States, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil and Panama. They are drafting the text of agreement to be submitted this afternoon to the full Commission for the preservation of peace.

The agreement reasserts the right of self-determination of all territories in the Western Hemisphere and proclaims the rights of Americans to protect themselves against a possible transfer of sovereignty of such territories. —Reuter.

Viceroy's Son, Prisoner Of War

SIMLA, July 27.

H. E. the Viceroy has received word that his eldest son, Lord Hopetoun, recently reported missing, is now reported a prisoner of war, unwounded.—A. P.

POSITION OF FRENCH BANK BRANCHES

LONDON, July 27.

Branches of the French Bank, Comptoir National Descompte at Alexandria, Portsaid, Cairo, Bombay, Melbourne and Sydney and the Alexandria branch of Credit Lyonnais have agreed to recognise their respective London offices as the source of instructions for the duration of war. London offices have undertaken to obey no instructions from France. They are highly liquid.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI RECEIVES RUMANIAN MINISTERS

ROME, July 27

Sgr. Mussolini received M. Gigurtu and M. Manoilescu this evening at Piazza Venecia. Count Ciano was present at the interview.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 27.

Heavy explosions and fires broke out after coastal command Blenheims raided German oil stores at Cherbourg last night, states an Air Ministry news service.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, July 27.

The Regional Commissioner for the Eastern region announces that a curfew will be imposed from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise on the coastal fringe of the Eastern Defence Area from Wash to Southend-on-sea to a depth of approximately five miles.

The confines of towns, villages and hamlets and vehicular traffic on the main roads are exempt from restriction. A further direction prohibits access to beaches on the same coast except to the extent permitted from time to time by the local military commandants.—Reuter.

HITLER AND BULGARIAN MINISTERS

BERLIN.—Hitler's talk with the Bulgarian Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister ended at 18,00 having lasted two hours.

The Bulgarian Ministers were Hitler's guests at tea and then left for Salzburg by car accompanied by Herr von Ribbentrop and the German Minister in Sofia. They are returning to Bulgaria by train this evening.

The Official German News Agency learns that the talk "was conducted on the traditional friendly spirit that remained unaltered since the two countries were united as comrades in arms during the world war."—Reuter.

A.I.C.C DEBATE ON NON-VIOLENCE

(Continued from page 13)

that unless the aforesaid declaration is made and a National Government is accordingly formed at the Centre without . delay, all efforts at organising the material and moral resources of the country for defence cannot in any sense be voluntary or as from a free country, and will, therefore, be ineffective.

"The Working Committee declare that, if these measures are adopted, it will enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effective organisation of the defence of the country."

There are only two official resolutions, namely, one endorsing the Wardha statement and the other endorsing the Delhi resolution.

JAWAHAR MOVES FIRST RESOLUTION

Endorsement Of Wardha Statement

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the first resolution seeking the approval of the All-India Congress Committee for the Working Committee's Wardha statement.

The following is the full text of the Wardha statement:—

"The Working Committee have been deeply moved by the tragic events that have taken place in Europe in startling succession and in particular by the misfortunes that have befallen the people of France. These events have already had far-reaching consequences and they are likely to be followed by other happenings which will lead to novel situations and complex problems.

"Ever since the commencement of the European war, the Congress has following a policy which was based on its principles and on the attitude of the British Government towards the demand that India should function and a free and independent country. This policy was confirmed in the Ramgarh resolution, and the manner of the application of this policy will necessarily depend on the situation which changes from day to day.

"The problems which were distant and now near at hand and may soon demand solution. The problem of the achievement of national freedom has now to be considered along with the allied one, its maintenance and the defence of the country against possible external aggression and internal disorder.

"The war in Europe, resulting from a desire for imperialist domination over other people and countries and a suicidal race in armaments, has led to human sorrow and misery on a scale hitherto unknown. It was demonstrated the inefficacy or organised violence on however vast a scale for the defence of national freedom and the liberties of peoples. "It has shown beyond a doubt that warfare cannot lead to peace and freedom and the choice before the world is uttermost degradation and destruction through warfare or the way of peace and non-violence on a basis of freedom for all peoples.

"Mahatma Gandhi has presented to the peoples of the world crying for relief from the crushing burden of war a weapon in the shape of organised non-violence designed to take the place of war for the defence of a people's rights and freedom against armed aggression. He feels that at the critical phase in the history of man the Congress should enforce this ideal by itself declaring that it does not want that India should maintain armed forces to defend her freedom against external aggression or internal disorder.

"While the Working Committee hold that the Congress must continue to adhere strictly to the principle of non-violence in their struggle for independence, the Committee cannot ignore the present imperfections and failings in this respect of the human elements they have to deal with and the possible dangers in a period of transition and dynamic change until the Congress has acquired non-violent control over the peopie in adequate measure and the people have imbibed sufficiently the lesson of organised non-violence.

"The Committee have deliberated over the problem that has thus arisen and have come to the conclusion that they are unable to go to the full length with Gandhiji, but they recognise that he should be free to pursue his great ideal in his own way and, therefore, absolve him from responsibility for the programme and activity which the Congress has to pursue under the conditions at present prevailing in India and the world in regard to external aggression and internal disorder.

"Many of the problems which the Working Committee have considered in this connection are not of the present, though they may be of the near future. The Committee wish to make it clear that the methods and basic policy of non-violence in the national struggle for freedom continue with full force and are not affected in the least by the inability to extend it to region of national defence."

NO TWO OPINIONS

Pandit Nehru said he did not think there could be two opinion on the subject of the resolution in a political organisation like the Congress. Non-violence to which the Congress has been wedded all these days and which still remained its policy had raised their prestige considerably. The Working Committee's statement did not mean they were going to raise an army immediately. Of what use could a mere army of men be under the present conditions of warfare if they were not properly equipped. Even if every man in India carried a gun they could not withstand an invader who had modern equipments of warfare.

Bombs, tanks, aeroplanes and other mechanical equipment and armaments had to be provided for defence.

SUCCESS OF NON-VIOLENCE

Proceeding Pandit Nehru said when he talked of non-violence it was only in the political sense and not in any ethical sense. Non-violence as a political weapon had been tried by them with success for the advancement of their cause and so there was no question of giving it up. The only question was how far they were prepared to go with it. Could they think of an Independent State in the present world conditions depending on non-violence to meet any form of force? They did not know what the world would be like after the war. In some quarters statesmen were thinking in terms of a Confederation of States instead of small States existing by themselves. They could not foresee world conditions emerging out of the war.

WHAT COUNTED TO-DAY

Pandit Jawaharlal digressed at this stage to point out the utter futility under present conditions of warfare to regard a particular class or race as martial and some others as non-martial. No longer did the six-foot soldier count. What counted now was armaments and nothing else.

In the new conditions that would emerge out of the present chaos it would not be possible for them to say that they need not have an army and the Working Committee had only made their position in this question clear.

NO CLIMB-DOWN

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai seconding the resolution declared: "By adopting the Wardha statement we have not climbed down, only Mahatma Gandhi has elevated himself still further and remains a beacon light for a war torn world".

Making it clear that he was not going to give a philosophical disquisition on non-violence Mr. Desai said that he was going to answer a few questions, which had been raised since the Wardha statement, from the point of the man-in-the-street. There had been a considerable amount of discussion, based on a misunderstanding of the Wardha statement, that the Congress had given up its policy of non-violence and that the Congress had given up Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. Both these were absolutely wrong. Neither was there any paradox between the first part of the statement and the subsequent reservation expressed in it. The question before them was: "Were they prepared to rely on non-violence entirely to meet force in the event of the happy consummation of the country's independence?" That was the one and only question and nothing else. In the conditions of the world to-day and with his strong and confirmed convictions on the question, Mahatma Gandhi rightly asked them this question and they of the Working Committee had to give him their reply.

FAITH REMAINS

Mahatma Gandhi wanted to know from them whether this country for which he had laboured was also going to follow the example of other States in the matter of using force, if and when they (Indians) became an independent nation. It was relevant for the Mahatma to ask the question of them, because he was advising other countries to adopt this policy. If he had the courage to appeal to Britons on the eve of an expected invasion of their country to adopt the non-violent method to meet aggression, should he not ask his own countrymen where they stood in the matter? Therefore, though the question was for practical purposes an academic one, yet it had to be raised and answered. The Working Committee felt that in the conditions of the world to-day they could not very well think of an Independent State so well ordered that there would be no need for force in any form. Their faith in non-violence remained undimmed. The only question was how far were they prepared to go in the present State of the world. That was the only dividing line between themselves and Mahatma Gandhi.

PRACTICAL DECISION

The Indian National Congress is an organisation concerned with political questions. It was not its objective, at any rate, not its immediate objective, to propagate the principle of non-violence. However, individually they might have faith in it. So they had to reply to Mahatma Gandhi's question as political leaders responsible to a politically conscious country. It would have been dishonest to make promises which they were not confident of fulfilling themselves. Mahatma Gandhi would himself be the last to encourage that. If they could honestly follow his advice in the matter they would have been only glad to do so, but they had to view it from the reality of the situation as practical men. The Mahatma's role was different. He had a mission—a prophet's mission—and he was far above the common level.

There was no question of their giving up his leadership. His advice was always there for them and they were not departing in any way from their policies and programme.

Mr. Desai reiterated that they had by no means abandoned non-violence. That remained their mainstay and would continue to remain so.

THREE AMENDMENTS

On resumption after tea the Congress President announced that three amendments had been received.

Mr. Mahishdas Misra moving an amendment sought the deletion of the following words from the first paragraph of the resolution:—

"It is unable in the present circumstances to declare that the principle of non-violence should be extended to Free India's national policy".

The mover maintained that they could not differentiate between the struggle for Indian Independence and world peace. They had stood by non-violence for 20 years and if they give it up now they would nullify all the good work done in the past. He averred that the Congress should try this experiment for which thousands of people were ready.

NATIONAL GUARDS AND NON-VIOLENCE

Mr. Balakrishna Sharma by an amendment sought the deletion of the words "as explained therein" in the first paragraph and the whole of the second paragraph. Be objected to certain expressions contained in the Wardha resolution.

His objection to the second paragraph was that it would come in the way of formation of National Guards for self-protection. He was all in favour of Congress volunteers being forced to adhere to the principle of non-violence, but he was against restricting the freedom of National Guards formed for the purpose of self-protection. He, therefore, wanted the deletion of the paragraph.

EMULATE VIDYARTHI

Mr. Shukaldas Saxena by his amendment sought deletion of the first sentence confirming the Wardha statement and wanted the addition of a Clause to say that complete non-violence should be adhered to in all aspects of Congress work as there could not be half-way methods in regard to the adoption of the policy of non-violence. They could not adopt the policy of non-violence to win independence and have the policy of violence to maintain that freedom. He averred that it was quite possible to adopt the policy of non-violence in all circumstances and gave the instance of Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi of Cawnpore who sacrificed his life at the altar of non-violence.—A. P.

Maulana Nuruddin Behari Ramkrishna Parihari and Ramgopal Tiwari also opposed the resolution.

AGGRESSION IN COLOURS!

Rajan Mukerjee (Communist) opposing the resolution on the ground that it consisted of inconsistencies. He said it could not be non-violence only in certain field and use of force in others. The House laughed derisively when the speaker asked the House if the word "aggression"

(Continued on page 20.)

Hitler's Peace Proposals?

LONDON, July 27.

A report has been published in America stating that Hitler sent certain peace proposals through King Gustav of Sweden.

It is officially stated in London that no peace proposals have been received by the British Government from Stockholm.

According to a United Press Cable from Washington American newspapers report to-day that Hitler's peace terms have been handed over to King Gustav of Sweden for transmission to England.

The terms proposed, it is stated, are that Britain should keep out of continental Europe and that Germany should regain the Cameroons, German East African colonies and Belgian Congo. In return, it is stated, Hitler will "guarantee the British Empire protection from the Yellow peril" —United Press.

Upset In 'Blitzkrieg' Time-Table?

R. A. F. Activities Reported To Be Worrying Hitler

LONDON, July 27.

R. A. F. activity since the collapse of France is "giving Hitler plenty of worry as to the conditions of his own industrial heart" declares the "New York World Telegram".

The journal says:

"When the square mileage of the Ruhr region in which Germany's industry is chiefly concentrated is compared to the territory of England, Wales and Scotland over which British war industry is spread, it will be seen that if airpower were equal Germany's job of coverage would be much wider and, therefore, much to her disadvantage. That fact is pertinent when coupled with the increasing evidence of individual R. A. F. pilot and plane superiority over the Germans".

The article declares that recent R. A. F. activity "offers the hope that England is by no means in a complete back to the wall position" and says everything "adds up to the distinct possibility that the Blitzkrieg might backfire if any such supply of planes were obtained by England from United States as Lord Beaverbrook predicted.

Further signs of Germans growing concern about her oil supply and indications of Italy not getting along so well and probably will not get along any better, now that she had to go vegetarian are other factors which make it look as if the battle for Britain will be no 'push-over'".

U. S. Plan To Accelerate Supply Of Planes

William Knudsen, chief production expert of the United States National Defence Commission stated that plan announced by Lord Beaverbrook for the production of 3,000 planes monthly for Britain in the United States would require the reconstruction of 38 new factories and production at this rate, he estimated, could not be reached before the middle of 1942.

Mr. Knudsen said the British Purchasing Mission asked the American Defence Commission to estimate the cost of creating facilities for the manufacture of planes on this scale and estimates will be ready by the week-end.

American aircraft production of all types except smaller commercial machines is expected to total 895 during August but this will be considerably increased by October.

Next month's production will include 236 military planes for Britain and 396 for the United States.

The Wright Aeronautical Corporation borrowed 92 million dollars from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to build a new aero-engine factory which will increase the company's capacity by about a thousand engines monthly.

Final arrangements have been completed between Mr R. P. Bell, directing head of aircraft production in Canada and Mr Morris Wilson, Lord Beaverbrook's representative whereby every Canadian resource for aircraft manufacture will be fully employed in the next 18 months.

Raider Disguised As Swedish Ship Sinks Br. Freighter

NEW YORK, July 26.

The crew of the Norwegian ship which rescued 25 survivors of the British freighter "Davisian" stated that the freighter was sunk by a fast 10,000 ton German raider named the "Narvik" which was disguised as a Swedish merchantman

The "Davisian's" crew stated that the raider on approaching the "Davisian" suddenly threw a piece of canvas bearing the Swastika over the side and opened the fire with two six-inch guns.

The "Davisian" replied with her single four-incher until a shot from the raider wounded the gunner and four seamen and forced the "Davisian" to surrender.

The Germans took the "Davisian's" crew aboard and sank the ship. The Germans kept the captains of the "Davisian" and "King John" and five wounded men as prisoners. The remainder numbering 66 were put adrift in leaky open boats with only water and hard tack.

Lifeboats containing 41 men reached a West Indian island but 25 of the "Davisian's" crew drifted and rowed or sailed 640 miles before the Norwegian ship, "Lief", found them, more dead than alive, a mile from Samana in Santo Domingo.

The crew stated that the raider could make 19 knots and carried 300 men.

DOES SHIP BELONG TO U. S. A.?

According to further details of the attack on the "King John" and the "Davisian" when the "King John" sank she had aboard 21 of the crew of the Jugoslav vessel "Santa Marguerita" besides her own crew of 33.

A Maltese seaman and a Jugoslav engineer, who were already wounded when the "Santa-Marguerita" was sunk, were killed when the "King John" encountered the German raider. An electrician and a steward, members of the British crew were wounded.

According to information here the "Davisian" carried a crew of 50 of whom ten were taken prisoners by the raider and four others wounded. The "King John" sank 300 miles north of Sombrere Venezuela and the "Davisian" 450 miles north-east of Barbadoes. (There is no Jugoslav Santa-Marguerita in Lloyds Register but there is a 2,316 United States fishing vessel named "Santa Margarita)."

TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN

An Air Ministry "communique" states an enemy fighter was shot down in the Channel by a patrol of R. A. F. fighters at midday and a second enemy fighter was shot down by our fighters off the south-east coast in the afternoon.

It is understood German aircraft attacked shipping off the coast of northern Ireland. Flashes of anti-aircraft guns were seen by watchers.—Reuter.

Calcutta Barrister Dead

LONDON, July 27.

The death is announced on July 24 of Mr. Lewis Pugh Evans Pugh, associated with the Calcutta bar until he retired in 1936 to practise before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—Reuter.

Royal Navy's Exploits Inspire Confidence In Near East

Italy Nervous About Thousands Of Italian Families Transferred To African Possessions

CAIRO, July 27.

Exploits of the Royal Navy in the past three weeks have put new heart into the Near East peoples and swept away doubts which arose among the Egyptians and others after the collapse of France when with Italy astride the Mediterranean it was feared that Egypt might be isolated.

The presence of large British armies was certainly reassuring but many wondered whether Egypt might not suffer the fate of Abyssinia through slow exhaustion.

The navy's answer has been to cut a path through the Italian fleet for British shipping and open the Mediterranean to convoys many of which have already reached Alexandria safely with military and other supplies.

By sinking an Italian submarine in the Red Sea the navy also safeguard the Cape route from England to Suez by which Egypt continues to get supplies of all kinds.

On the other hand the Italian possessions of Libya and Abyssinia are semi-isolated.

As the battleground on which the coming conflict will be fought is still uncertain Anglo-Italian land war continues to be based on harassing strategy with conservation of material as prime consideration.

In this the British forces scored heavily. Italy's empty successes in the Sudan where overwhelming forces captured at some cost a few lightly held posts have been glorified by Italian propaganda to hearten the southern Italian army cut off in Abyssinia as well as the civil population at home.

The people of Italy are undoubtedly nervous about the fate of thousands of Italian families transferred to Italy's possessions in Africa. With Anglo-Egyptian friendship never closer than at present the people of Egypt are now resigned to France's defeat and have high hopes of ultimate British victory.

Britain Seizes Rumanian Ships

Reprisals Likely Against British Vessels On Danube

NEW YORK, July 27.

The "New York Times", Bucharest correspondent states that the Rumanian Ministry of Marine announced last night that the Rumanian freighter, "Bucegi" (4,500 tons) and two Rumanian tankers, "Oltenia", (6,394 tons) and "Romania", (3,152 tons), have been seized by British authorities at Port Said.

The "Bucegi" was carrying raw materials, cereals, cotton and rubber and the two tankers are said to have been empty.

All were reported bound for the Black Sea port of Constanza.

The correspondent adds that Rumania is expected to take reprisals against Britain as there are many British vessels on the Danube although Britain has removed all her ships from Constanza.—Reuter.

Soviet Warships Concentrated At Baku

LONDON, July 26.

Large scale manoeuvres have been completed by Soviet naval forces on the Amur River according to the Moscow radio.

Soviet warships in the Caspian Sea have been concentrated at Baku where a naval review will be held on Monday.—Reuter.

2,800 Planes Already Delivered

LONDON, July 27.

Spokesman of the British Purchasing Commission in America stated that 11,000 aeroplanes had been ordered from America of which 2,800 had been delivered.

Total orders placed with American producers amount to nearly 2,000 million dollars.

England will take machine tools ordered by the original Anglo-French Purchasing Board as soon as re-routing can be arranged.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

U. S.-Argentina Differences May Be Bridged

HAVANA, July 26.

While agreement on the question of European colonies in the Western Hemisphere still hangs fire at the Pan-American Conference it is generally believed that a compromise between the opposing points of view of the United States and Argentina will be found to-morrow.

There are actually four proposals before the meeting.

Measures have already been approved for stamping out Fifth Column activities through co-operation in detecting and repressing such activities.

Agreement has also been reached on economic co-operation based essentially on the disposal of crop surpluses by co-operative action and the granting of United States loans to Latin America in order to bolster her economy with the general aim of preserving inter American free trade.—Reuter.

U. S. Tanker To Transport One Cargo Of Petrol To Vladivostok

NEW YORK, July 27.

The Maritime Commission has announced its approval of chartering the American tanker "S.S. Miller" to transport one cargo of petrol from California to Vladivostok, according to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times."

The Commission had refused to approve charters to Spanish and Japanese companies.—Reuter.

125,000 Join Australian Air Force

LONDON, July 27.

A total of 125,000 men have volunteered for the Australian air force announced the Sydney radio.—Reuter.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the opening of five more rural medical relief centres in the Surat District.

Aney Criticises 'Two-Nation' Scheme

Urges Hindus To Mobilise Against Foreign Aggression

LUCKNOW, July 27.

The first session of the All-India Hindu League met at the Ganga Pershad Memorial Hall to-day under the Presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central). A large number of delegates from different parts of the country were present.

Delivering the inaugural address, Rai Bahadur Kunwar Guru Narain, Honorary General Secretary of the League, said that under the inspiring leadership of Veer Savarkar the Mahasabha had been advancing from strength to strength, and it would be the privilege of the All-India Hindu League, with the Mahasabha's blessings, "to resist any attempt to dismember this nation, which is the aim of the Pakistan movement."

He said: "Take care of national defence and freedom and independence will take care of themselves". Concluding, he urged that the depressed classes must be rescued from the depths and given an honourable position in Hindu Society.

Sir J. P. Srivastava, M.L.A., Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates.

CONGRESS CRITICISED

Urging the need for the restoration of confidence in the minds of the Princes, the President said that it was unfortunate that the growth of the conception of an Indian democratic state was viewed with great suspicion and fears by the ruling princes. The main reason for this was the socialistic and communalistic bent of mind of some of the leading politicians who play a very important part in the Congress politics. He had no hesitation in saying that the sudden departure made by the Congress in its traditional policy of neutrality in regard to the administration of Indian States was a blunder, and the direct participation of first rank Congress politicians like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in the agitation carried on in certain states was a still greater unpardonable blunder. But the most deplorable feature of this agitation which has caused almost irreparable wrong to United India was the part played by Mahatma Gandhi himself. Mr. Aney then alluded to his fast at Rajkot.

PRINCES MUST HAVE PLACE IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

The President declared that the Congress must definitely repudiate the socialistic doctrine and declare that in the scheme of Independent India "the order of the Princes and Ruling Chiefs have got a place of honour and that it is definitely opposed to the principle of setting up the people of the Indian States against their Rulers." What they wanted to achieve in British India was the establishment of the sovereignty of the people. "The form of Government may be republican, totalitarian or even monarchic, but the independence of the states is a recognised fact.

This attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the Indian states was subject to one exception." If they found that the administration in any Indian State was perversely persisting in the pursuit of a fatal policy of racial or communal discrimination, he would insist on Indian public men giving up their policy of neutrality and using all means of persuasion against such a state to abandon this path.

PAKISTAN SCHEME CRITICISED

Turning to Pakistan he said: "Nothing will be more fatal to India's recognition in any form of the fratricidal scheme of Pakistan. It will be neither in the interests of the Mahomedans nor those of the Hindus. It will undoubtedly be the beginning of the end of the both."

Refuting the two-nation theory, Mr. Aney stressed that "from the earliest times to the days of the Maratha Empire, we find that the Indian people have cherished the ideal of integrity of "Bharatvarsha" as a common motherland of all. The customs and usages of the Hindus and their entire social, cultural and political life has the idea of one India as its basis. If India is to be divided into two different nations under two different political powers, the whole fabric of Hindu culture stands in danger of being destroyed. No Hindu can give his consent to any scheme of this kind."

He recorded a protest against pan-Islamism which he said had the definite object of bringing the Asiatic nations like India and Burma under the influence of Islamic culture and Islamic religion. He drew a comparison between the demand for a "Homeland" or "National Home" by Mahomedans with the demand for the Jews for a national home in Palestine and asked whether the one was not as outrageous as the other.

According to Mr. Aney, the Pakistan Scheme was conceived not in a spirit of construction but of destruction. He then proceeded to deal with the practical difficulties of the scheme, namely, the presence of predominantly Hindu populations in certain areas in Punjab and Bengal, possible migration of moneyed Hindus from Pakistan and financial difficulties which would arise in case of deficit provinces and the possibility of conflict between these so-called independent communal States.

Mr. Aney criticised the Congress for conniving at the wrong done to the Hindus of the Punjab and the Hindu community generally which had accelerated the pace of the process of disunion and determination of the spirit of nationalism. He then dealt with the disabilities of the Hindus in various parts of the country.

HINDUS AND WAR EFFORTS.

Concluding, Mr. Aney chalked out a programme of work for the Hindu League, who he said should give proper lead to their countrymen and co-religionists at this critical hour.

The Hindus, he concluded, must unhesitatingly assume the responsibility of protecting their country. If this result can be achieved only by co-operation with the authorities in their efforts for the success of this war, the Hindus, he declared, should co-operate. They had to do it more in our own national interests, than those of our rulers.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

power from Britain.

With this end in view, we suggest, that immediate step should be taken to create an effective organization of National Guards throughout the country.

To reorganise the Congress Committees in such a way that they become effective in any emergency.

To prepare the people for the not too distant contingency, when they will be called upon to summon a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of a Free India.—A.P.

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION TO DELHI DECISION

DEMAND FOR PREPARATIONS TO SEIZE POWER: FREE INDIA ALONE CAN DETERMINE ATTITUDE TO WAR

POONA, July 27.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, after three days' deliberation, has formulated its final views on the Delhi resolution in the form of a statement.

This statement expresses the Party's opposition to the Delhi resolution and its determination to prevent the Congress from actively participating in the war.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The following is the full text of the statement:—

"The Executive Committee has noted with alarm the decision of the Congress Working Committee at its last meeting at Delhi, to offer support to the British Government in the prosecution of the war on certain conditions. It appeals to Congressmen to raise their voice against this decision and to strive to secure its reversal.

For five years now, the Congress has at each successive session declared its uncompromising opposition to the war, and its decision to resist actively any attempt to involve India in any imperialist war.

PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

When the present war broke out in September 1939 and the British Government declared India to be a belligerent, the A. I. C. C. meeting at Wardha, recorded its protest against India being dragged into the war against its will. Still the Congress did not take any precipitate step at that time and invited the British Government to declare their war aims. In the meanwhile, the Congress stood firmly by its policy of non-co-operation with the war efforts. At the Wardha meeting of the A. I. C. C. in October 1939, the Congress Socialist Party moved an amendment to the resolution defining its attitude towards the war in which it was definitely indicated that only a free India could finally determine India's attitude towards the present war.

FIRST STEP OF CONGRESS

The British Government, true to its imperialist character, declined to respond to this invitation and the Working Committee felt compelled to call for the resignation of all Congress Ministries in the Provinces as a first step in non-co-operation with the war.

The resignation of Congress Ministries created a wave of popular enthusiasm and it was hoped by the mass of Congressmen that Ramgarh would set the stage for the coming struggle. That session reaffirmed India's opposition to participation in the imperialist war and gave the call to the Congress organisations to prepare for a mass movement. The assumption of leadership by Mahatma Gandhi at Ramgarh was a clear indication that the Congress offer would not involve India actively into the war.

Now, however, the basic policy of the Congress, of resistance to imperialist war, is sought to be abandoned by a majority of the Working Committee.

INDIA AND WAR

The Congress Socialist Party, has since its formation in 1934, made war resistance one of its main planks. When the war broke out, it advocated immediate and unconditional resistance to it, by the Congress and exposed its imperialist character. It hoped that the resignation of Congress Ministries, which it welcomed, would be followed by active resistance to the war.

REPRESSION TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Government repression has taken a heavy toll of Congressmen throughout the country and day by day repression is getting intense. Among others the General Secretary of the Party, Com. Jayaprakash Narain and several of its members are behind bars.

At the Ramgarh session, a statement was made on behalf of the Party lending support to the Working Committee in the belief and hope that the call for preparations for mass civil disobedience would soon turn into direct action itself. The Working Committee's present stand shatters any hope of resistance to war, nd opens up the prospect of actual support for the war, which the Congress stands pledged to oppose.

Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan have dissociated themselves from this decision. In so far as such dissociation implies their opposition to any participation in this war we are in agreement with them.

LATEST DEMONSTRATION

Despite any declaration that Britain would make regarding India, Britain would remain an Imperialist Power and the war an Imperialist war. The latest illustration to prove that Britain is not fighting for democracy or for freedom of nations against aggression, is the closing of the Burma Road to China, thus assisting an aggressor against a fellow member of the League of Nations which is being attacked.

THIS NATIONAL GOVT. PLEA

In such a context the so-called National Government would, far from helping the masses, have as its main function, more intense exploitation of the country, its resources and its man-power, and giving of a democratic trimming to the British apparatus of repression. In short, a National Government under the Union Jack would be an anti-National Government and, as Gandhiji has pointed out: "The Congress has to make its choice. The temptation is irresistible. Congressmen can again become Cabinet Ministers. They may also be ministers or members at the Centre. They will have an insight into the war machine. They will watch from inside (again to the extent allowed) the Englishman at work when engaged in a life and death struggle. They will have to raise crores of rupees and dispose of them in the war effort. If I have my way, I would have the Congress to resist the irresistible temptation and not grudge those who believe in the accepted method filling all these posts."—(*Harijan*, 7th July 1940).

TIME TO PREPARE FOR POWER

We cannot contemplate without grave concern the prospect of Congressmen taking their places in such a Government. The various attempts of the Congress in seeking clarification and finally declaration on the part of the British Government during the last few months have resulted in our not being able to devote all our energies to the task of preparing the country for the struggle for Independence. We feel that it is time, we cried halt to the policy of seeking satisfaction of our demands from the British Government and devoted all our energy to prepare the country to wrest

(Continued in Col. 2.)

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Ashad Vad 9, 1996
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akhar 22, 1359
Parsi : Bahman 27, 1309
Hightide : 5-44, 17-10
Lowtide : 11-09, 00-00
Sunrise : 6h. 14m.
Sunset : 7h. 16m.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY

A general meeting of the "Vivekananda Society" will be held at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Nagaweker Institute, Dadar.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"India's Progress Lies Through Evolution Rather Than Revolution" will be the subject of a debate at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Dadar to-day (Sunday). Mr. C. M. Vidyabhushan will propose and Mr. Mukund Rajadhyax will oppose.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Gita' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day Sunday at 9 a.m.

MATUNGA KHADI BHANDAR

All India Spinners' Association, Khadi Bhandar Branch No. 3, Bhandarkar Road, Matunga, (G.I.P.), Bombay, will remain closed on Monday and Tuesday on account of annual stock-takings.

KALBADEVI KHADI BHANDAR

All India Spinners' Association, Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay will remain open for sale to-morrow (Monday) to facilitate purchases of members of the All India Congress Committee returning from Poona meeting.

FLOUR MILL WORKERS' UNION,

The Managing Committee meeting of the Flour Mill Workers' Union, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Municipal Workers' Union Office at Foras Road at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DAWOODBHOY FAZALBHOY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL TRUST

The prize distribution function of the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Muslim Women's Handicraft Institute will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kaiser Baug, Dongri Street. Mrs. M. C. Setalvad will preside and distribute the prizes.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Living the Higher Life" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

All Keralites are invited to attend the meeting of the Samaj Committee to be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the King George English School, Dadar, to discuss the Building Scheme.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

At a joint meeting of the representatives of Bombay, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujarat is to be held at Poona to-day (Sunday), there will be no general body meeting to-day; but it will be held on Sunday, the 4th August, in the office of "Independent India" at 3 p.m.

DEVGAD EDUCATION BOARD

Devgad's Education Board's annual general meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gokhale Education Society's Sheth Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School, (opposite Jinnah Hall), Badamwadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Port Trust Kamgar-Sadan", Nawab Tank Road, Mazagaon.

BOMBAY OFFICE SEPOYS' UNION

The inaugural conference of the "Bombay Office Sepoys' Union will be held under the presidentship of Com. Maniben Mulji to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Neptune Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Unveiling Of Portrait Of Late Sir H. C. Adenwala

A gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Batliwala's Agiari at Tardeo, when the first anniversary of the death of late Sir Hormusji C. Adenwala will be celebrated. Jashan ceremony will be performed at 4-30 p.m. followed by the function of unveiling the portrait of the late Sir Hormasji which is to be hung at the Work Class of the Tardeo Jarthosti Mandal (at Tardeo Road) whose President the late Sir Hormusji was ever since its inception about a decade ago. Dasturji Kekhashru Mehiar Kootar will preside.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Rulers of the Sea." To-day and Monday at 3-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Black Friday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Northwest Passage." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"'Til We Meet Again". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Too Many Husbands". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Aj-Ki-Dunia". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Saubhagya". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

WEST END—"Lapandav". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Andhi". Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

CHITRA—"Civil Marriage." Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

Dadar School For The Blind

The Hon. Secretary writes :—

The Dadar School for the Blind, formerly known as American Mission School for the Blind, now under the management of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India has been catering for educable blind boys as well as girls. It admits children of any caste, creed or colour to do all within its power to give these children an opportunity of education. At present, there are 30 pupils in the school out of which 15 are girls. It is the only school for the Blind in Bombay which provides educational facilities as well as a residence for blind girls.

Within 40 years of its existence, more than 100 blind girls have passed through the school. We reiterate the same appeal that good rotarian Dr. Meher-Homji had made that ample help should be accorded to this only institution for the educable blind girls.

DIVINE SERVICE

Dr. K. Naorangay will conduct the weekly divine service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The first meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally), Samuel Street.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Swami Sambuddhananda, M.A., in the hall of 'Ananda Vihara,' Lamington Road, Nair Hospital Compound, near Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), the subject being, "Buddhism, the Fulfilment of Hinduism."

RAJADHYAKSHA FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha G. S. B. Foreign Education Society will be held at 'Anand Kanan,' Harvey Road, Chowpatty Bombay at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on "The Kuran and its teachings" every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Boribunder Station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

MANDVI SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Mandvi Satyagraha Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the office of the Mandvi District Congress Committee.

FIRST AID LECTURE IN MAHIM

Under the auspices of the Mahim A.R.P. Committee, Mr. Z. M. Contractor, Transport Officer of the St. John Ambulance Association will deliver a lecture on First Aid and Home Nursing to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m in the Scottish Orphanage Hall, Cadell Road, Mahim.

The lectures are open to the public, and applications should be sent in to H. A. Fazelbhoy Esq., Divisional Warden, "Palm lands" Mahim, or to J. Almeida, Secretary, Mahim A.R.P. Committee, "Sylvan Home', 7-A, Mahim.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar writes to say that the Session of the All India Trade Union Congress could not be held in April owing to the general strike. A general meeting of the B. P. T. U. C. will be held on July 28 and 29. Mr. S. C. Joshi has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary.

Factories Under National Service Ordinance

SIMLA, July 26.

According to the Gazette of India, the Central Government has remitted the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act on receipts executed by the personnel of the Nepalese Contingent serving in British India for their pay and allowance.

Thirty-nine factories in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are declared to be factories engaged on work of national importance under the national service (technical personnel) ordinance.—A. P.

NEW WOMEN'S COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY

"Indians see to-day a Europe crumbling under racial madness. At home also they see their own country torn by communalism. The best way therefore to get rid of this communal madness is to educate your children in a liberal manner", observed His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay while declaring open the Sophia College for women at Somerset House, Warden Road, on Saturday.

The new women's college is lodged in a palatial mansion which was once the property of an Indian Prince. Its hilly location and the pleasant scenery surrounding the college premises make it an ideal seat of learning.

The Religions of the Sacred Heart who conduct the institution have earned the thanks of the city's parents in throwing open to the public of Bombay a women's college which was so urgently needed.

LEAGUE OF PEN-FRIENDS' ANNUAL

At the annual general meeting of the League of Pen-Friends, held on Saturday at Forbes Hall, Miss M. Shetty, and Messrs. K. N. Dhorda and A. K. Madni were elected Secretaries, and Messrs. M. Merchant, Anant Ullal, and C. B. Shah, the Members of the Executive.

The election of the Committee members was preceded by a Musical Solo in which Messrs. K. N. Dhorda, Chandrakant Desai and Ramkrishna Batavia participated.

FIGHTERS ARRESTED

A party of six persons were doing some work together in the Dock area when two of them started cracking jokes with the other four. The jokes developed into a heated argument, and an old score pertaining to some money matters was dug up.

Then, it is suspected that Vilayat Khan and Hakamat Khan assaulted the other four persons, the first man stabbing them successively while the second man abetted the offence by belabouring them with a stick.

All the injured persons were rushed to the G. T. Hospital where three of them are lying in a critical condition.

The two suspects have been arrested.

BABU PANNALAL P. JAIN HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' UNION

The annual general meeting of the Union will be held in the School Hall to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the annual report and elect new managing committee. All past students are requested to be present.

MONSOON ACTIVE.

POONA, July 27

The monsoon has been active in Assam, Orissa, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, Konkan, South Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. Fairly widespread rain also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, local rain in Bihar, West United Provinces, East Rajputana and a few falls in West Central India, Punjab Hills, Kashmir, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.—A.P.

Kisan Leaders' Houses Raided

(From Our Corresondent.)

BELGAUM, July 26.

The house of Mr. Muchandi, a member of the All-India Kisan Council and K. P. C. C. was searched on the 24th in connection with communist literature and the speech and statement of Mr. S. B. Parulekar in the prosecution against him under Section 124A.

After a prolonged search nothing objectionable was found.

Similarly at Shahapur the house of Mr. Deshpande, an enthusiastic worker of the Students' Federation was searched and there also nothing could be attached.

Both these searches were made under the Defence of India Act.

U. P. CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

GORAKHPUR, July 26.

Pandit Ramchandar Sharma a member of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee has been arrested under Section 38 of the Defence of India Rules in connection with a speech delivered by him. He has been detained in the District jail.—A. P.

Mahatma Denies Canard

No Bardoli Centre To Train Army Of Non-violence

WARDHAGANJ, July 27.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the Press:

"I have seen A.P.'s message in the Press to the effect that I intend to open a class in Bardoli under the guidance of Sardar Prithvi Singh for training a non-violence army and that all preliminary arrangements have been made.

There is no foundation whatever for this report. Sardar Prithvi Singh had intended under Sardar Patel's guidance to open a Vyayam Class in Bardoli. As the final decision was to rest with me with the concurrence of Sardar Prithvi Singh even that has been stopped.

I can but repeat my request to the Press not to publish news about persons without reference to them, especially when reference is easy and the public is not likely to suffer any harm by a little delay.

As it is, the reputation of the newspaper from which the report was taken and the Press Agency which hastily gave currency to this report has, I fear, somewhat suffered by reason of spreading news which has no foundation."—United Press.

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR BOMBAY

Dr. F. N. A. Moos delivered an interesting lecture on the "Health Insurance Scheme for Bombay" before the Bombay Presidency Women's Council on Friday evening. Dr. Moos gave the example of England where the Hospital Savings Association was started in 1922, whose income was over a million sterling a year. Out of that £500,000 were being contributed for the support of the hospitals.

He suggested that an Association on that line should be started in Bombay in which the workers whether working in a mill or an office should contribute two to three annas a week and the contributors and their families will have a right to free treatment at the panel of private doctors or at hospitals. The employers also should be asked to contribute towards this Association and they should be persuaded to grant leave and sick pay as Government did to their employees.

With a scheme like that, the head of a commercial firm could insist on his hamal or clerk to report himself at the first stage of illness to the firm's doctor, who after treating him, if necessary, would send him to a hospital. This scheme, Dr. Moos said was of national importance, which would give a chance to the workers, not only of an early recovery but also of early diagnosis and treatment in the first stages of any disease.

FORWARD BLOC LEADER ARRESTED.

DALTONGUNJ, July 27.

Mr. Bhagirathi Singh, member of the District Satyagraha Committee, has been arrested and lodged in the local jail under the Defence of India Rules. He will be tried on August 5.

A message from Buxar says that Mr. Awadh Bihari Rai, Secretary of the Shahabad District Forward Bloc, has been taken into custody under the same act. His trial will also take place on the 5th August.—A. P.

A WEEK OF WAR

THE BANSE PLAN

By

N. G. JOG

No Blitzkrieg Yet!

That is the thought which occurs to each one of us every morning as we open our eyes and cast a tentative glance at the headlines of the newspapers.

Hitler is waiting still to launch the great offensive which will annihilate the British Empire—Did he not proclaim himself the divine instrument thereof?—and make him the master of the world. The attack has been apprehended every day, every passing hour, for weeks now and yet there is no sign of the "Luftwaffe" winging over Britain like clouds of death.

Why this delay? Is Hitler hesitating? Is he afraid? Are his preparations not complete? Or has his war machine suffered more damage than the world is aware of and it is just licking its wounds?

A number of answers have been given to these questions by strategists and statesmen, experts and laymen. They are as various as they are vicarious. Meanwhile the Fuehrer bides his time and the world stands on its toes.

Bark, Part Of Bite

Personally I have begun to wonder whether Hitler's bark is not part of his bite. A deliberate, calculated, nasty part. In other words whether this war of nerves is not intended to weaken the morale of his enemy, to allow time for fissiparous tendencies to assert themselves and to encourage the Fifth Column to raise its venomous head.

One must not forget that, in spite of all his military preparations extending over years, he waited for eight long and tortuous months before delivering the decisive blow on the Western Front. It was a masterly inactivity, whose psychological effects on his enemies were nothing short of disastrous.

Hitler, in effect, sedulously pampered to Daladier's fatal optimism. He encouraged Chamberlain's facile complacency which all but proved suicidal. Like a siren, he lulled the Allies into a false sense of security, which cost France its freedom.

Similar were the tactics adopted against the neutrals. Of course, their integrity and sovereignty were guaranteed by the Nazis time and again. The final formal assurances were in fact forwarded from the Wilhemstrasse barely a few hours before their countries were actually invaded. In the case of the Low Countries, for example, the order to the Reichswehr to march in, which was originally planned in last November, was countermanded literally at the eleventh hour.

Does the Fuehrer hope that this waiting game will gain him a victory at the right time once again? If so, he is doomed to disappointment. Every day of hesitation makes the chances of Hitler's success more remote and even problematical. There is a consensus of opinion on this point whatever may be the different theories regarding the postponement of the Blitzkrieg.

Britain "Goes To It"

Fortunately, Britain has taken the lesson of the French debacle thoroughly to heart. While there is no sign of defeatism anywhere, neither is the least evidence of any excessive optimism. Britain, after three months of Churchill's premiership, is certainly ten times as strong as she was at the end of three years of the Chamberlain regime. But Winston is not the man to gloat over his strength. On the other hand he has become the master of understatement. His contract of "sweat and blood" holds good yet.

Britain's grim determination to see it through is curiously exemplified by the criticisms levelled at War Budget presented by Sir Kingsley Wood during the last week. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (who, it must be remembered, is a relic of the appeasement group) is being bitterly assailed as usual. But the reason thereof is not that the taxation is too high but because it is far too low! The Income-Tax payers, for example, are waxing indignant because they are called upon to pay only 8s. 6d. in the pound instead of the 10s. they were prepared for! We live in a strange world, my masters!

"Go to it!"—the message given by the Labour Party leaders on assumption of office in last May is being observed by the workers in factories and mines both in the spirit and the letter. In fact the whole nation is following the advice and the face and mind of Britain have to-day undergone a revolutionary change.

When, therefore, Lord Halifax said in his reply to Hitler's peace ultimatum that "We shall not stop fighting till freedom to ourselves and others is secure..... We long for the day when we would sally forth and return blow for blow", he was only voicing the national resolve. The recognition given at long last to the Czech National Committee and the active aid that is being given to Haile Selassie to drive the Italians out from Abyssinia are other significant pointers in this connection.

Planes By Thousands

Hitler's vacillation is being profited by in the best possible manner in the field of aircraft production. This has been the weak spot of the Allies all those months and it is gratifying to note that the leeway is being rapidly made up. The "Sunday Times" Air Correspondent estimated last week that British aircraft production exceeded the rate of 1,800 machines produced every month by Germany.

Of course, after the bitter shock one received after a similar statement made officially last April, such statistics ought to be received very guardedly. There are strong grounds however to believe that, thanks to Lord Beaverbrook's drive, the British factories are making a Herculean effort to catch up Goering's legions. They are working on a 24 hour basis and the workers are voluntarily foregoing their holidays.

But the best news for the R. A. F. came on Thursday from America. Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary for the Treasury, stated that day that the United States had pledged "every facility" to enable the British Government to buy 3,000 aircraft monthly here, in addition to the huge orders previously placed. Of course, it must be noted, those 'planes will not be available until next year at the earliest. But this itself serves as an eloquent commentary on Britain's confidence in her ultimate victory.

Technique Of Invasion

How does Hitler hope to conquer Britain? The German is a methodical being. He loves theorising and planning and putting everything shipshape before actually starting on his job. The invasion of Britain has long been a fascination for the Teuton mind. Many German strategists have paid close attention to this subject and a number of plans have been elaborated for the occupation of England.

The best-known among them and almost as famous as the Schlieffen Plan for Western Warfare which, modified by Von Epp and brilliantly executed by General Kietel, Hitler's Chief of Staff, has met with such spectacular success, is the BANSE PLAN. Herr Ewauld Banse is the Professor of Military Science at the Brunswick Technical College and he is held in high esteem by German strategists and military writers.

Prof. Banse proposes to grip Britain "as in a forceps from the West and the South-East". A simultaneous invasion is to be launched on all sides, the main landing to be in Norfolk and Suffolk, where "a force of 250,000 men could be got across before the Grant Fleet could intervene".

As the same time Kent and Sussex are to be invaded thus threatening London, the metropolis of the Empire, itself. Ireland, of course, is not out of the picture. It is to be invaded, occupied and made the base of an attack on Liverpool and Wales. Next to London, the key industrial centres in the Midlands are to be the main target immediately after landing.

"Simple Business"—On Paper!

When Prof. Banse presented his plan, he hardly expected that Germany would command such complete mastery over western Europe as she does to-day. So also, troop-carrying planes and parachutists can render decisive help to the invader. To-day all the Channel Ports are in Nazi hands and it must be remembered that the attacker's artillery commands the Channel. With Calais and Boulogne in German hands it is, in the words of Prof. Banse, "a relatively simple business to get an army Across the Channel to the Kent coast"

Apparently it is a simple business—only on paper! Otherwise the Nazis would not have hummed and hawed so long instead of descending upon Britain straightway. Dunkirk, where the B. E. F. of 350,000 men was rescued literally from the jaws of death by a superb combination of Britain's fighting forces and the merchant navy, is probably serving as a writing on the wall for Hitler.

The Luftwaffe may presumably be in a position even to-day to rain death and destruction upon Britain. But the German air force by itself cannot capture Britain. There must be a substantial landing of troops. And there's the rub for the Nazis! Their navy and merchant fleet received a crippling blow in the fjords of Norway, while Britain to-day is the mistress of not only her own but also of the Norwegian, Dutch and French vessels. Hitler has the men ready to embark and the ports to embark them from! But where are the ships to carry them over through the gauntlet of the British Navy?

There is thus some force in the argument advanced by Air Marshal Sir Phillip Joubert De La Ferte that a full-scale invasion of Britain may never come off at all. But, then Hitler has confounded his critics more than once before and he is not the person to withdraw from a goal on which he has set his heart.

Personally I am of the view that, while he may create diversions in Spain or in the Balkans in the near future, Britain's invasion will remain his fixed objective, if only because there will be no end of war for him otherwise! Like the proverbial rider on the tiger he must go on.

Baltic States: R. I. P.

The Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, have followed the fate of Czechoslovakia and have applied to be incorporated in the U. S. S. R. Their Parliaments are understood to have unanimously and suddenly decided "to go Red" and even before the final consent and sanction of the Soviet has been received a full-blooded Communistic reordering of society has been begun!

This is "Realpolitik" with a vengeance and at least it ought to be said to the credit of Stalin that his technique is far less crude and certainly more refined than that followed in the case of Austria and Czechoslovakia by Hitler. And whatever view one may take of the latest development it cannot be gainsaid that a considerable minority in all those three countries has been strongly pro-Soviet all those years.

But leaving the consternation to Colonel Blimps and capitalists, what is the strategic upshot of it all? It is to cook Hitler's eastern goose once and for all. Now Stalin and not Hitler is the master of the Baltic and Soviet has got one more long frontier with Prussia. I would give a lot to hear what the Fuehrer has to say about this New Deal of his Comrade!

BRINGING MAHATMA BACK TO GUJERAT

Request To Be Made After A. I. C. C. Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, July 27.

It is gathered from reliable circles here, that Gandhiji's followers in Gujrat are very anxious to bring Gandhiji in Gujrat to carry on his experiment of non-violence. It is understood, the request will be made in this connection after the A. I. C. C deliberations.

All-India Spinners Association office has been removed to Wardha from here.

Pledged To Win POLITICAL *Independence*

Azad On Congress Objective & Issue Of Non-Violence

The Indian National Congress is a political organisation pledged to win political Independence of the country. It is not an organisation for organising world peace, and honestly we cannot go as far as Mahatma Gandhi wants us to go, said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the course of his statement before the A.I.C.C. meeting at Poona yesterday reviewing the position leading up to the Wardha statement and the Delhi resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said; that it was hardly four months and two weeks since they met at Ramgarh, but during this short period / the world had changed almost out of recognition. This change was not only in respect of outward form, but it had almost brought about a revolution in ideas and beliefs. It would not be possible for us not to be affected by all that has happened and, therefore, it becomes our duty to review our own position and take stock of the situation with a view to seeing what changes we should make in our own attitude.

Extension Of Non-Violence

"Two important decisions of the Congress Working Committee are to be placed before you. One of these is known as the Wardha statement. Although there is nothing new in it, as it relates to the basic policy of the Indian National Congress, it becomes our duty to consider it as this House represents the Congress."

The Maulana continuing said that it was not at the Wardha meeting in June last, that Mahatma Gandhi raised the question of non-violence for the first time. He had raised it two years ago, in September, 1938 when the All-India Congress Committee met at Delhi. At this meeting of the Congress Working Committee Mahatma Gandhi raised the issue of extending the principle of non-violence which the Congress had followed in regard to its internal policy for the last twenty years to other spheres.

Mahatma Gandhi wanted the Congress at this stage to declare that a Free India would eschew all violence and would have no army to defend the country against aggression. The Congress should thus depend entirely upon non-violence for the purpose of dealing with internal disorders and external aggression. Mahatma Gandhi felt that he had to give the message of non-violence to the world and if he could not persuade his own countrymen to accept it, it would be difficult for him to preach it to others. The Congress Working Committee felt itself unable to accept this position and explained its difficulties to Mahatma Gandhi. The issue, however, did not assume any serious proportions then as the Munich Agreement postponed the war.

A Crisis Averted

The issue was again raised by Mahatma Gandhi when war broke out in September last. In November last when Gandhiji went to interview the Viceroy he asked the Maulana and the members of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to relieve him of the responsibility of guiding the Congress policy and leave him free to pursue in his own way the policy of non-violence. The Committee, however, once again persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to postpone the matter. In Ramgarh Mahatma Gandhi raised this question for the third time. On this occasion Mahatma Gandhi also referred to other weaknesses in the Congress organisation and expressed a desire to be relieved of responsibility. "This came as a shock to the Working Committee and if I had not insisted too much and practically forced Mahatma Gandhi to postpone the issue once again, a crisis would have arisen as early as Ramgarh."

Task Of Congress

You will thus see that this issue had been hanging fire for over two years and when we met in Wardha in June last Mahatma Gandhi wanted the Committee to make up its mind once for all, as the international situation had become so delicate and he felt that a decision on such a vital issue could not be postponed any longer. Even then I tried to persuade Mahatma Gandhi once again to postpone the matter because I knew what would be the result of such a decision. There is not a soul in the Congress who is not anxious to go the whole hog with Mahatma Gandhi, if he can help it; but we cannot shut our eyes against hard facts. We know that arms and ammunitions have not been able to save the freedom of France, Holland, Belgium and Norway, but we also know that human society has come to a stage in which even after realising the futility of armed resistance, people are not prepared to give up force. We had not the courage to declare that we shall organise a State in this country without an armed force: If we did that it would be wrong on our part. True that Mahatma Gandhi had to give his message of non-violence to the world and, therefore, it is his duty to propagate it; but we have to consider our position as the representatives of the Indian nation meeting in the Indian National Congress. The Indian National Congress is a political organisation pledged to win the political independence of the country. It is not an organisation for organising world peace.

No Deviation From Non-Violence

Honestly we cannot go as far as Mahatma Gandhi wants us to go. We admit that it is a weakness on our part, but it is a weakness which we share with entire humanity. Even if we cannot go with Mahatma Gandhi the whole hog, we do not wish to stop him from pursuing his own path. Realising the loss that the Congress would suffer on being deprived of Mahatma Gandhi's guidance, I was tempted to approach him once again to defer his decision on this issue. I had thrice succeeded in my attempt, but this time I failed because Mahatma Gandhi pointed out that it was no use postponing his decision on this vital issue for a while, for the moment was fast approaching when the Congress would have to take a final decision and, therefore, it was better they decided to follow their respective paths.

The next morning I placed the matter before the Working Committee and invited separately the opinion of each member. We all felt that we were not able to take up the grave responsibility of declaring that we would completely eschew violence even when we had to deal with internal disorders in this country or external aggression.

But we were quite clear in our minds that so far as the work of the Congress in respect of winning the independence of the country is concerned non-violence would continue to occupy the same place in the Congress programme that it had occupied all these twenty years. We all feel that the slightest deviation in this respect will mean political suicide for the Congress leading to all political life in this country.

Whatever success we have achieved in our struggle during all these years has been due to our unflinching, faith in non-violence. And if we have not succeeded to the extent to which we ought to have succeeded. It is merely due to our inability to practice non-violence to the fullest extent. If we ever give up this ideal. We shall be burying the Congress. I must tell you that there were some friends like Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghose, Mr. Kripalani and Mr. Shankarrao Deo who felt that they should go whole hog with Mahatma Gandhi."

Delhi Resolution

The Congress President then referred to the Delhi meeting of the Congress Working Committee in the first week of July and the resolution passed there and said that there were people who thought that by passing this resolution the Congress Working Committee had made a departure from past resolutions. "I wish to emphasise that this is a wrong view. Even if we wished to take a new step we could not do so because we have behind us a series of resolutions and statements issued from time to time by the Working Committee during the past few months. We cannot demolish all these. We have not the right to do so. We have not the power to do so. Changes in the international situation, however, are so serious that we cannot shut our eyes to them and proceed blindly. The new situation demanded a solution from us and we have said that, as a provisional measure, there should be a National Government in this country, but we have not given up any of our fundamental demands."

Call For Unity

The Congress President drew the attention of the House to the fact that although Mahatma Gandhi would not be responsible for the policy of the Congress any longer, his advice would always be available to the Working Committee and the Congress. "Our relations will continue with him as long as he lives and I pray to God that he may be spared long to guide us. We must realise that the nature of his guidance will not be the same as before and this adds greatly to our responsibility. We have a great objective to achieve; we have an ideal before us which is sufficient to inspire any group of people. There may be ups and downs and difficulties may be set our path, but we need not be disheartened or dis-spirited by these.

"We have to solve every difficulty that presents itself to us and we have also to recognise the hard fact of Mahatma Gandhi's separation from us. We must bare it bravely and courageously in this difficult hour, it is our duty to be united. I, therefore, appeal to you to sink all differences and to face bravely the trials that lie ahead of us. This is what the country demands from us and this is what the Congress expects us to do. If we fail in this hour of trial, the world will have a poor opinion of us, but I am sure that we shall not fail."

Encouraging The Aggressor

Congress President On Closing Of Burma-China Road

FOONA, July 27.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, has issued the following statement in regard to the closing to the Burma-China Road:—

The decision of the British Government to close the Burma-China Road is a matter of the most serious significance for China, India, Burma and Britain. This road had been built at enormous sacrifice by China and already it had become one of the main arteries of traffic between China and the outer world. It had brought China and Burma and India nearer to one another and their contacts grew from day to day. The people of India welcomed this new relationship and their goodwill flowed out to the people of China struggling for their freedom against an aggressor nation.

The closing of the Burma Road means a severe restriction on these growing contacts and a flouting of Indian opinion. It is in complete conflict with the foreign policy which the people of India desire to pursue.

It is a violation of international usage as well as of Sino-British treaties, and is evidently meant to hamper China in her struggle for freedom. It is clearly an encouragement of the Aggressor nation, who for over three years has been carrying on an undeclared war on Chinese territory. It is support of a policy against which Great Britain claims to be fighting in Europe. Its greatest significance lies in the light it throws on British policy which claims to do one thing in Europe and follows an entirely different course in India and China. We must therefore wholly disapprove of the action of the British Government in closing the Burma-China Road.—A. P.

TRAINING CAMP FOR 'RED SHIRTS'

PESHAWAR, July 26.

A fifteen-day Khudai Khidmatgar officers' training camp was opened at Nawanshehr near Abbottabad to-day. All prominent Redshirts have arrived at Abbottabad.

KOLAR GOLD WORKERS' STRIKE.

BANGALORE, July 27.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, left this morning for the Kolar Gold fields with a view to bring about a settlement of the strike in which more than twenty-five thousand men are involved. —A. P.

VICEROY AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, July 27.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow accompanied by their daughters, the Lady Stone Hope and Lady Doreen Hope and party arrived in Madras this evening from Simla by special train.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940

	New York, July 27
Previous closing	9.43
To-day's opening	9.42
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	9.39
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August	Rs. 186
Broach April/May	Rs. 201

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

	Liverpool, July 27
Previous closing	7.16
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 27

The New York cotton was devoid of speculative interest following the dullness of textiles and unimportant developments at weekend. The trading in October began at 9.42 i.e. one point lower than the last closing. Prices eased slightly on scattered hedging and liquidation while subsequently the decline was further accelerated by the renewed hedging and liquidation with October finally closing at 9.39.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

July Old (9.49/48) 9.42/42
October (9.34/34) 9.28/27
March (9.13/13) 9.07/07

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London, July 27

Castorseeds July/August £17 3/4) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£16 5/8) £16 5/8
Linseed La Plata July/August (£15) £15
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 5/8) £15 5/8

JUTES

Dundee August (£33) closed
Lightning August (£30) closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 3/8d paid and value) closed
Forward October December (12d paid and value) closed

METALS.

Tin (£266 1/4 buyers; £266 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Land Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 27

Previous closing	3.87
To-day's opening	3.87

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 27

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 27

T T London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, July 27

The following cable was received from London :—

Market closed.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 27

Spot (22 3/8d) closed
Forward (22 1/16d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, July 27

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 27

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 11/16 to 0-4 1/8) 0-3 11/16 to 0-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 3/4 to 1-3 3/4) 1-2 1/2 to 1-3

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, July 27

There was no trading during the night session.

LONDON SEEDS

London : July 26.

Rozario Santa Fe unquoted
Barletta Russo 30/6 July quoted
South Australian shipment F.O.B. parcels 26/9 August/September quoted

TWO NAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN IN CHANNEL

LONDON, July 27.

TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE CHANNEL BY R.A.F. FIGHTERS THIS MORNING, STATES AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE.

BOMBS DROPPED ON ISOLATED POINTS

The Air Ministry announce that there was some enemy activity around our coasts during the night. Bombs were dropped in several places in the south-east of England. One house was wrecked and others damaged. The number of casualties were small, one person being killed. Bombs were also dropped on isolated points in the south-west of England and Wales and the north-east of Scotland causing only minor damage.

The only casualty reported in these areas was one person slightly injured. An enemy bomber was brought down off the south-east coast shortly before midnight.—Reuter.

A.I.C.C. ENDORSES WARDHA STATEMENT

(Continued from page 14.)

referred to, would embrace the marching of the Red army.

Pandit Jawaharlal intervening sallied: "It means all aggression, Red, White, Yellow, Black or Blue. Aggression is aggression no matter whether it is Red or White or Blue" (laughter).

Mukerjee resuming his speech said he and his comrades did not regard the marching of Red armies as aggression, (derisive laughter).

Rajen Babu's Appeal

The House heard Babu Rajendra Prasad with attention when in the course of a brief speech he indicated his wish that the Working Committee should have continued to stick to non-violence for all purposes and appealed to the members to vote on the resolution according to their free choice.

Babu Rajendra Prasad explained that the problem that necessitated the Wardha statement had not arisen all on a sudden. It had made its appearance on occasions before. They of the Working Committee had found that they were not all agreed on all points. The Working Committee felt compelled to say that they were not prepared to go far in the matter of non-violence.

Giving his personal opinion, Babu Rajendra Prasad said after the successful application of non-violence for the last 20 years or more, if they had taken courage to continue that in all spheres, they would have placed a great ideal before the world. They were witnessing now before them the spectacle of a gigantic warfare, the use of force to meet force. But with what result? Had armies and armaments saved nation? India with its 20 years experience of the weapon of Non-violence could have had the privilege of showing the world a new path to meet violence. After 20 years of experiments, Mahatma Gandhi was not certainly asking for the impossible, if he asked India to demonstrate to the world their adherence to non-violence in all spheres.

The Working Committee, proceeded Babu Rajendra Prasad, had given its reasons as to why they were not able to go as far as Mahatma Gandhi would have them go. Every member of the Working Committee had a representative character apart from his individual character and the members of the Committee had felt that they were not confident they would be representing the thousands and thousands of Congressmen and even the delegates if they declared that they were prepared to go all the way with Gandhiji.

FREE CHOICE IN VOTING.

Babu Rajendra Prasad revealed that he consulted Mahatma Gandhi as to what attitude he (speaker) must take towards the resolution in view of his own personal views. Gandhiji had asked him to consult his own conscience and vote according to his conviction and free choice. That was why Gandhiji desisted from coming to Poona. He wanted to avoid influencing the vote in any manner. Babu Rajendra Prasad passed on Gandhiji's advice to him to the members. They must vote according to their convictions.

He personally felt that we should have declared we would stick to non-violence to meet external aggression and internal disorder. If we did not do this, there was a danger of our reversing our steps.

Jawaharlal's Reply

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to the debate, said that the question arose from Mahatma Gandhi's desire to pursue his policy of non-violence. This question had not arisen hitherto. Congress members had served in Army Committees, for instance Pandit Motilal Nehru had been a member of the Skeen Committee. The Congress had never objected to this. The issue was never raised then, even though non-violence was the policy of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to raise this question and therefore the Working Committee had to take a decision on the matter. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to give his message of non-violence to the world.

The Congress was a political organisation working for the political independence of the country. Therefore it had to take its decision bearing this in mind. We had to take steps during the period of transition to keep internal order and prevent external aggression. This could not be done in the present conditions of the people by adhering to the policy of non-violence. It was not possible to create a free state and yet protect it without an army. Even though the present army was not a national army, it was composed of Indians. If we said to-day that we should have no army in a free India, we would antagonise the martial elements in the country and make them hostile.

He would not support the idea that the Congress should, for ever, remain outside power, only influencing policies and decisions. He was for capturing power and utilising such power to solve the numerous problems facing the country.

It was impossible for any political organisation much less for the Indian National Congress, to lay down its future policy in advance in a changing world.

ALL AMENDMENTS LOST

The President put the amendments to vote one by one. All the three amendments were lost by large majorities, not more than half a dozen members favouring any of them.

The resolution itself was put to vote in two parts.

The first paragraph had 91 supporters but as many as 63 voted against it. The latter included Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, Acharya Kirpalani and Shankerrao Deo (all Members of the Working Committee) and Harikrishna Mehtab who was an invitee at the Wardha meeting of the Working Committee when the statement the endorsement of which was now sought was issued. The other members of the Working Committee voted for the resolution.

Dissentients included practically all those who had supported amendments to the resolution.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad and others did not participate in the voting of the second paragraph of the Resolution which was carried by a large majority, only seven voting against.

The President announced that the Committee will meet at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow and adjourned the House.—A. P.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The monthly flag salutation ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, when Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. will perform the ceremony.

Manchukuo-Mongolian Frontier To Be Fixed

Commission Appointed To Carry Out Task

MOSCOW, July 27.

The Tass Agency announces that the Manchukuo-Outer-Mongolian frontier is to be delimited by a mixed Mongol Manchukuan Commission which will begin work in August at Chita.

The Commission will draw up maps and other documents provided for in the recently concluded Soviet-Japanese Agreement and will instal frontier posts in the area where the clash took place last year.—Reuter.

Big News In Favour Of Britain?

LONDON, July 27.

The hint that important news favourable to Britain was to be expected within a week is made by M. Bernt Balchen, head of the Norwegian Air Mission in an interview at Toronto.

M. Balchen said, "I cannot reveal at present what is happening or may happen. The news—and it will be big—will break either at Washington or in Toronto".—Reuter.

SOCCER PENTANGULAR

The first match in the Soccer Pentangular, played on Saturday, had a sensational ending. The Goans and the Rest had struggled for 59 minutes to decide the issue, but had failed. The last minute arrived, and the spectators had decided on a draw when the Rest scored through McHugh. From the kick-off the Rest raided again and McHugh with a beautiful long shot scored a second time. A few seconds later the whistle blew for time.

The Rest deserved to win, as on the run of play they were the better side. Though, it must be admitted the ground conditions after the morning's heavy rain went absolutely against the Goans who fielded several bare-footed players. There should have been some scoring in both halves, as each team had good opportunities to tally, but wasted them.

For the Rest, Cohen, in goal, was safe. Almeida, the left back, proved the better of a good colleague, Elliot. The Rest had a splendid half line which proved as splendid in attack as in defence. Here, the Thompson brothers covered themselves with glory. Woodcock is the only player in the forward line that deserves mention

The Goans had a goal-keeper, Paul, who did much to save his side and was responsible for some brilliant goal-keeping. Dias and Alvaris proved worthy backs, the latter doing the bulk of the work. Others on the losing side who caught the eye were: Telang, Godhino, Rebeiro, Caesar and J. De-Souza.

The Rest now meet the Europeans in the second semi-final of this communal contest on Monday.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Cooperage : 5-45 p.m. Muslims v. Hindus.

I. F. A. Shield Football

CALCUTTA, July 27

The following are the results of football matches played in the I.F.A. Shield Tournament this afternoon :

Custom 1 : Bangalore Muslims 0.
Aryans 1 : Sporting Union 0.
Police 4 : Kalighat 1.

FLAG SALUTATION AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

After the flag salutation, a spinning programme will be carried out at the same place.

On The Air

SUNDAY, JULY 28.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Prabhat Madhurata. 8 Picked from the popular. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A news-play. 9-15 Kalyani. 9-45 Pannalal Ghosh. 10-30 Naraharibuwa Patanker. 10-55 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-5 G. M. Nagpuri. 11-20 Jaltarang and sitar. 11-30 Shanta Apte. 11-40 Flute duets. 11-55 Hira Bai Barodekar. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 The Air Sextet. 1-10 G. M. Nagpuri. 1-25 Sarparda. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 2-30 All Children's hour. 3 G. Mustafa. 5-15 Shahid Husain. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 A. Lal. 5-45 Mixed melodies. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Mohantara Talpade. 6-20 Pannalal Ghosh. 6-40 Naraharibuwa Patankar. 7-10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 7-20 G. M. Nagpuri. 7-35 Readings from Gujarati books. 7-45 Three Bhajans. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 Mohantara Talpade. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Chaliapine at the Royal Opera House. Covent Garden, London. 10 Kathleen Shaw. 10-10 Louis Kentner. 10-15 Otto Klimt. 10-25 Louis Kentner.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Geets from the Grooves. 7-40 A Trio of Ghazals. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Naraharibuwa Patanker. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Ragamalika on the violin. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-30 As in Bombay 1.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. O. L. Haris. 5-15 Ashima Banerjee. 5-30 Tawakkul Husain. 5-50 A sitar recital. 6-25 Geets. 7 A violin recital. 7-15 Anwar Bai. 7-35 Abdul Haq. 7-50 Nabi Jan. 8 Shamshad Begam. 8-15 For villagers only. 10-5 Tawakkul Husain Khan. 10-15 Shamshad Begam. 10-30 Persian music.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. Binode Behari Sreechandan. 5-20 Rossogolla. 5-50 Musical interlude. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Satya Kinkar Banerjee. 7-40 Uttara Devi. 8 Will you listen to this or will you not? 8-15 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 9 Background to the news. 10 Studio concert.

ALLAHABAD D. C. C. PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Sequel To Party Factions In The Committee?

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

A sensation has been caused here by the sudden resignation of Mr. Lalbahadur Shastri, M. L. A. from the Presidentship of the Allahabad District Congress Committee. It is said party factions in the District Congress Committee are the cause of his resignation.

The situation, it is alleged, is further aggravated by the deteriorating financial condition of the District Congress Committee. The income of the Committee is reported to have fallen recently, and enrolment of Congress members has not been as brisk as expected.

The immediate cause of the trouble is stated to be the forthcoming election of the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, consequent on the arrest of Mr. Saligram Jaiswal, the Secretary of the District Congress Committee under Defence Rules. It appears the Opposition Party pressed the claim of its own nominee, as against that of the candidate whom probably the President wanted to be elected, in the place of Mr. Jaiswal to ensure fuller co-operation.

U. P. C. C. Secretary's Circular To Subordinate Committees

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

The Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee has issued a circular letter to subordinate Committees, asking them to make preparations for fresh elections and to intensify their efforts at enrolement of Congress members. Defaulting members have been asked to pay their membership fees by September 30th, to be able to take part in voting. Unless some unforeseen events occur, fresh elections of subordinate committees will take place.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: July 27.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.87 at New York. London spot Silver prices advanced 3/16d at 22 3/8d and forward quotation was raised 1/16d at 22 1/16d. Bears covered and offerings were small. Later on the market was idle. New York Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was 3 3/4. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 59/1/9 and forward parity was Rs. 58/6/6. In the local market silver again firmed up to Rs. 63/14, but at this level there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 63/8. Gold remained neglected.

Quotations were as under:—

Ready: Gold Rs. 41/12/6; Silver Rs. 63/7
Shrawan: Gold Rs. 41/12; Silver Rs. 63/5

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: July 27.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Wheat September	0	3	6
Wheat January	0	8	0
Wheat May	0	11	0
Groundnuts August	1	4	0
Groundnuts February	5	0	0
Castorseeds September	3	0	0
Cottonseeds September	1	0	0
Cottonseeds January	3	0	0
Silver Shrawan	1	10	0
Gold Shrawan	0	12	0

TRIBAL LEADERS OFFER MEN FOR WAR

SIMLA, July .6.

The leaders of the Hassanzai tribe have offered assistance of any sort and to help in recruitment when called upon to do so, and the Bangesh tribe resident in Black Mountain have also expressed in writing a desire to assist the Government in war.

More Enemy Firms Under Control

SIMLA, July 26.

All property in British India, belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of, the enemy firms named below has been vested in the custodian of enemy property. 1. Omnipol (India) Limited, Bombay. 2. Neuenhofer and Company, Coimbatore and Gudalur and 3. United Shippers and Traders Company, Bombay.

Prayer For Allies' Victory

TIRUVALUR, July 26.

The teachers and pupils of the local board high school have decided to observe a two-minutes' silence at school daily at twelve noon for the duration of the war to mark their silent solemn prayer for the speedy success of the Allies in the war.

The pupils of the local board high school nearly a thousand in all, have made a voluntary offer to forego a week's lunch and contribute a sum equivalent to a week's lunch in aid of the 'war plane' fund.—A. P.

PRICE CONTROL FOR C. P.

NAGPUR, July 27.

The Provincial Government have by a notification conferred on all District Magistrates power to control prices at which cereals and other articles may be sold otherwise than in a primary wholesale market, and also power to prohibit withholding from sale either generally or to specified persons articles kept for sale.—United Press.

Nizam's Birthday Parade Cancelled

The Birthday Parade which was to be held on August 6 has been cancelled owing to the War. A Firman to this effect has been issued by the Nizam.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: July 27.

The local cotton market again ruled firm to day with active professional buying. In response to a decline of 5 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 200/8 for Broach A/M and steadily advanced to Rs. 205 under professional buying and short covering. Later on there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 203/8. The tone of the market was steady.

The present rise is purely of a readjustment character and recently there had been considerable short covering and now sellers are inclined to go long. The technical position is somewhat weakened but we still favour purchases on all moderate declines.

Later on there was further realising and prices reacted to Rs. 202. There were some war rumours and prices further sagged to Rs. 201/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach July/August .....Rs. 187/4
F G M G Broach April/May .....Rs. 202/4
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan .....Rs. 179/8
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan .....Rs. 145/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: July 26.

	UPPERS.	GIZA
Spot	11.55+1	11.11+13
July	11.04—2	10.62+4
October	10.58—0	10.39+4
December	10.48—0 Nov.	10.39+4
January	10.27—1	10.20+2
March	10.07—1	10.05+2
May	10.00—1	9.97+2

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: July 26.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	J/A	187 1/2	179	187
Broach	A/M	202	195	201
Oomra	D/J	180	176	178 3/4
Bengal	D/J	145 1/2	142	144 1/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 320 penny points at Exch 1/6
Broach A/M below Liverpool May 214 penny points at Exch 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 117 cent points at Exch 331

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1939-40.	1938 39
Receipts to date 26-7-40	7766000	4074000
Receipts yesterday 26-7-40	8000	16000
Export to date 26-7-40	6396000	3545000
Stock at Ports 19-7-40	2477000	1947000
Stock at interior towns do.	2009000	2442000
Stock at Liverpool 19-7-40	.....	667000
Visible Supply 19-7-40	.....	4828000
Quantity in sight do.	13801000	9558000
Quantity out of sight 19-7-40	.....	10365000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: July 27.

Bengal Fine	146/49
C. P. 1	185/88
C. P. 2	177/78
Berar	176/78
Khandesh	174/76
Jalna/Sailu	174/76
Ahmednagar	174/76
Broach	187/89

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: July 27.

	Extra Spr-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	155	152	149	146	
M G Punjab	155	152	149	146	
M G Rajputanaa	162	159	156	153	
M G Oomra No. 3	186	184	181	178	...
M G C. P. No. 1	198	196	193	190	...
M G C. P. No. 2	190	188	185	182	...
M G Broach No. 2	195	193	191	188	
M G Punjab-American	226	221	222	219	
M G Surat	247	245	243	240	
M G Rajpipla	241	239	237	234	
M G Navsari	254	252	250	247	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: July 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

	Dollars
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	14 5/8
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Debs	49 1/4
Amr Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	41 1/2
Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	31
Electric Bond and Share Common	5 1/2
Electric Bond and Share Dol.5 Pfd	61
Columbia Gas and Electric	5 1/2
Amr Tel and Tel	159
Sun Life of Canada	175
Western Union Telegraph	17 1/4
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Debs	28 1/2
New York Central R R	11 1/2
Great Northern Pfd	22 3/8
Union Pacific	81 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	37 1/4
Australia 5 per cent 1955	47
United States Steel	50 5/8
Bethlehem Steel	75 1/2
National Steel	58
Crucible Steel	29
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 1/4
Republic Steel	17
Int Nickel of Canada	22 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	18 5/8
Chrysler Motors	64
General Motors	43 3/4
Socony	8 1/2
Standard Oil of N J	34 1/2
Texas Corporation	39 1/4
National City Bank of N Y	24 1/2
Standard Brands	6
Consolidated Oil	6 1/4

Turnover 270,000 shares.

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay: July 27.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	82	0	0
Pepper Bhadarwa Sud 15 per candy	83	4	0
Pepper Maha Sud 12 per candy	87	0	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	16	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt	14	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: July 27.

The firmness in Steel shares continued in to-day's session also with Tata Deferreds moving up from 1840 to 1855, finishing later at 1847/8. The Ordinaries also showed an improvement from 350 to 353/8, receding to 352 towards the close. Textiles, however, continued uninteresting with Bombay Dyeings done around 912/3. Indian Irons changed hands at 26/12.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1835) 1840 1855 1837/8
Tata Ordinaries (349/8) 350 353/8 352 352/8

Tata aOrdinary 352/8, Tata Deferred 1947/8, Indian Iron 26/12, Bombay Dyeing 912/8, Century 258/12, Central India 255, Kohinoor 345, Associated Cement 113/4, Bombay Burma 531/4, Scindia Steam 19/10, Tata Hydro 160/10, Reserve Bank X-D 100/8, Imperial Bank F P 1445, Central Bank 34/12, Bank of India 132/8, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90/4.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: July 27.

B. C. RATES —

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 27th January

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 27th January

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 27th January

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T 333 1/2

Bank's buying T T 330

Bank's buying D D 328

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T not quoted

Bank's buying T T not quoted

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 84 1/4 nominal

Bank's buying T T 79 1/4 nominal

Bank's buying 60 days 78 1/2 nominal

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 84 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 24

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 1/8 27th inst.
New York/London 3.87 26th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 26th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.70/80 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 26th inst.
London/Japan 1/3 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8/8/0 25th inst.
Gold £8/8/0 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 3/16 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 3/8 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 1/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 26th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London: July 26.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—

3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100
4 per cent 1948/53	104
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	103 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	40

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: July 27.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 56
Copper Sheets	Rs. 68

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: July 26.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03½, Madrid 37.70 Unofficial seller, Montreal 4.43/4.47, Berne 17.70/17.80, Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: July 26.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 62 1/2
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 79
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 72 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£ 99 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 3/8
Victory Bonds	£109 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 6 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. London Register	£ 68
National Bank of India	£ 26

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION'S STEADY PROGRESS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The eighth annual general meeting of the Bombay Cricket Association was held at the Islam Gymkhana on Tuesday last. I have received a copy of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1940. It is highly satisfactory to note that the Association made all-round progress during the year under review. To start with the membership rose from 96 to 101, five new clubs being enrolled during the year. It shows a steady growth from year to year. The only disquieting feature about it is the increase in the number of Communal Clubs. Over fifty per cent of the members come under the category of Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Christians. Unfortunately, the B.C.A. cannot refuse to recognise them or ban their formation, even if they had a mind to do so. So the merry rivalry between communal teams is likely to go on till there is a revulsion in the minds of our Cricketers against communal sport.

RANJI TROPHY'S POPULARITY

"It was a gratifying experience," the Report notes, "that a very large crowd turned up at the Brabourne Stadium to witness the Ranji Trophy match between Bombay and Nawanagar on November 3, 4, and 5 and a collection of annas two per head brought in Rs. 1,594.-10-0 as gate money." It is no doubt a small amount in comparison with the immense gate receipts from the Pentangular Tournament. But it shows the immense possibilities of the Inter-Provincial Competition. I have always held that if the latter is staged before the great festival it is sure to rise in popular favour from year to year. A time may soon come when it will be possible to do away with the Pentangular without any loss of income or supplant it with a tournament like the Zone Quadrangular. It only needs the will of our Cricket gods to do the right thing for the good of our country.

IMPROVEMENT OF STANDS

For the hurried and thoughtless construction of the stands at the Brabourne Stadium the B. C. A. had to spend over four thousand rupees to improve the seating accommodation in some of their blocks. I wonder if the C. C. I. will be able to do something to improve the conditions of the Public Stands under their direct charge. The lot of those thousands who flock there is indeed pitiable. It is the unfathomable depth of their enthusiasm for the game which enables them to bear the torments of the heat from day to day. It is the duty of the C. C. I. to see to their comforts, as they, like the third class passengers of the Railways, pay them handsomely for their entertainment.

ALLOTMENT OF SEATS

The Committee has given a satisfactory explanation about the allotment of seats to the various Club Members. I think the method adopted is quite fair to all parties. The Committee has divided the seating accommodation into five groups according to their construction. The Clubs are similarly divided according to their membership and standing. Then the allotments are made by drawing lots. If anybody can suggest a better method, I shall gladly consider and move the B. C. A. to accept it, if necessary. The Committee has already bowed down to the members of the Association in regard to the reduction of the charges per seat and I see no reason why it should not meet any other reasonable demand.

BOARD OF UMPIRES

Regarding umpiring the Report says: "Several meetings of the Board of Umpires and those interested in umpiring were held during the year and much useful work was done by the members of the Board, especially Mr. J. Birtwistle. Your committee trusts that many more individuals will come forward and help this Board by consenting to act as Umpires. It is very difficult to form the Panel of Umpires large enough to meet the demands of the member-clubs but the Board feels confident that with the co-operation of all the member-clubs and their officials, the Board will be able to meet as far as possible the demands for good Umpires for the fixture-matches during the Season."

PRACTICAL UMPIRES

The Committee has made an interesting alteration in one of the Bye-Laws of the Board of Umpires. It is as follows:—"To ascertain by periodical examination 'or otherwise,' both practical and theoretical, the competency of all candidates for registration as Umpires of various grades." The addition of "or otherwise" in the old rules leaves a loophole for those who are good Umpires practically but do not wish to sit for a theoretical examination. I understand the Committee has again reversed its decision against professional Umpires. If it is introduced the standard of umpiring is sure to improve in the near future.

IMPROVEMENT OF CRICKET

The Committee had appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Col. K. M. Mistry, Dr. A. N. Bhalerao, and Messrs. Sumant R. Desai, A. A. Jasdenwalla, M. D. Lali, A. A. A. Fyzee and H. N. Contractor for improvement of Cricket. It is stated that the Sub-Committee has already made its report and it is now under the consideration of the Committee. I hope to have an opportunity of discussing it in these columns at an early date. It rests with the Committee to provide me with the details of their recommendations and ask for public comment.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position of the Association is fairly strong. "It is gratifying to note" the Report continues, "that this year shows an excess of Income over Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,027. During the year under Report, an amount of Rs. 1,113, being the claim of the Association for losses incurred in the Ranji Trophy of 1935|36 due from the Board of Control to this Association was waived, a donation of Rs. 1,000 was made towards the Patiala Memorial Fund and Depreciation of Rs. 1,550 was written off. All these items were met out of the current year's revenue. The amounts spent on erecting the temporary roof and the cement concrete wall enclosure for the seating accommodation have been merged into the Stadium Fixtures Account. Provision has also been made for the next year's rent of Rs. 12,000 payable to the C.C.I. for the seating accommodation.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO OLD BRIGADE

While the Bombay-Nawanagar match in the All-India Championship Tournament paid its own way the Pentangular showed a 'clear profit of Rs. 4,075, the gross income derived from the latter being Rs. 18,109. The Association has now property and assets to the extent of Rs. 27,893. Nothing can be more encouraging than this. For an institution to do its duty properly must have a sound financial position. The B. C. A. has built it up carefully and prudently. Now it is up to the New Committee to do their duty by the game. The old Officers and members have been re-elected and given a post lease of life, so that they may work up the schemes they have chalked out during the coming year.

B. C. A.'S DUTY

It must not be forgotten that the main object of the Association is not so much the smooth running of cricket in Bombay and a strong financial background, but the improvement of the game from year to year. They should not only strive their utmost to be at the top of Indian Cricket but also help the latter to reach the highest position in the world of cricket as a whole. They must always try to instil a spirit of nationalism in everybody connected with the game, though it must never be at the cost of sportsmanship. Provincial and zonal rivalry is much healthier than communal competitions. It is up to a non-communal body like the B. C. A. to initiate and encourage such tournaments. Only those who are free from the virus of narrow communalism are able to play their part properly. I am expecting the B. C. A. to do something radical during the current year.

REFRESHER COURSE FOR DRAWING TEACHERS

(From A Correspondent.)

The inaugural session of the refresher course for drawing teachers organised by the Charotar Drawing Teachers' Association, which was held at Anand in the beginning of June, was attended by eighteen drawing teachers from different parts of Gujarat. The course included lectures, discussions and demonstrations by Mr. R. M. Rawal, the President of the Association and by Messrs. Rasiklal Parikh, Yusuf Merchant, Y. K. Shukla and Rajendra Surkathi, the well-known artists of Gujarat. Resolutions regarding the change of the date of the drawing examinations to January, the supply of an individual question paper and detailed mark-sheet to every candidate, the selection of examiners in proportion to the number of students from each province and the introduction of drawing as a compulsory subject in the University were also passed at the end of the session.

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"THE SEALED ENVELOPE"

(Continued From Page 10)

the words "suitable" and "proper." She never yet had accepted his definition.

The old Dewan Bahadur fastened on to rich folks quite naturally. His affections rushed out to meet and welcome money. His kind sentiments awakened spontaneously towards the interesting possessors of it. He never considered himself at liberty to indulge in friendship for any individual who had not a certain competency, or place in society.

Jagadish was one year senior to Manjula in college, and they were very good friends. The old man never liked this. It seemed a humiliation to him to think that his daughter—a Dewan Bahadur's daughter—should not be found worthy of a better companion. However, the more he thought of separating them, the more they liked each other's company, and finally came the trip to England. Jagadish was awarded a Government scholarship to proceed to the United Kingdom for further studies, and at the same time Manjula decided to go to England to try for the Primary Fellowship.

The Dewan Bahadur did not approve of this, as he had decided to get her married that year to a leading Jagirdar. "What a match for Manjula he would have been?" he thought. Why she had refused his advice? It was the right thing, the lawful thing. Such a rich fellow as he was, with his rank and position, would have been the very husband for her. He was thwarted in this reasonable desire, and Manjula, who had thrice the nerve and courage of her parent, did not only make her own plan but carried it out!

Her stay in England was extended on various pretexts. She could not sit for the Primary Fellowship at the first attempt on account of illness. Again when she was successful at the second attempt she decided to stay on and try for further diplomas. Her stay in all covered a period of three years, which incidentally happened to be the actual period of Jagadish's stay in England! They returned by the same boat!

Dr. Manjula on her return was posted as in-charge of the Zenana Hospital, while Jagadish was absorbed on the College Staff.

Contrary to all expectations, since return Prof. Jagadish and Dr. Manjula were found to be most unhappy by their friends. Of course, their intimacy was there, but they were not at all as happy or active as they used to be. Even their intimate friends could not find out the actual cause of their unhappiness. The old Dewan Bahadur firmly believed that Jagadish was responsible for Manjula's unhappiness, and he waited for an opportunity to get rid of the young man. Their trip together for a week gave him the much desired chance and he filed a complaint against the Professor. What was the result? "He never kidnapped me. I went with him of my own accord!" His own daughter had gone against him.

The sense of defeat—of being defrauded of his self-justification, and of something else beyond power of explanation to himself—beset him like the breath of a cold fog.

Manjula told no more of her thoughts now than she had before. She seemed scarcely more unhappy now when convinced all hope was over, than before when she felt but dared not confess that it was gone. So she remained always in her room; in the midst of friends, home and a kind parent, she was alone. Days rolled on, and time, consoler of affliction and softner of anger could do nothing to help her. She willingly yielded to the excess of her sorrow and became ill, but never sought any remedy for it either from reason or from medicine. A shadow what she had been shattered in mind, and perilously sick in body, she laid her head on the bed prepared for her, and had never raised it once.

The old Dewan Bahadur was greatly shaken. Being the only child of the family, his anxiety to save her life became acute. Eminent physicians were summoned from distant places and nurses were engaged for day and night. Besides the old man himself spent his nights by her bedside. All these, however, could not help her, and she sank slowly and steadily. It was a Saturday. Manjula thought her last day was come; and she made her solemn preparations for departure. She summoned for her faithful maid Lakshmi. "Lakshmi", she said, almost in a whisper, when the maid came in, "please give this letter to father to-morrow."

Manjula handed her a sealed envelope.

Tears flowed freely from the eyes of both. Since the death of Manjula's mother, Lakshmi was her mother and so her love for the child knew no bounds.

"But, my dear", stammered the poor old woman, "you should not worry yourself. You will be all right."

She embraced Manjula and they remained locked in each other's arms for a long time.

As Lakshmi descended the staircase absorbed in one thought that Manjula should live, she almost collided with the Dewan Bahadur who was coming up to see Manjula.

"Lakshmi", he said, "where are you going. What is it that you have in your hand? A letter! For whom?"

"It is for you, sir," said the old servant who was greatly confused at the suddenness of the encounter, "but Manjula wanted me to give this to you to-morrow morning."

"Manjula gave this letter to me!" shrieked the old man, and almost snatched it from her hands and hastily opened it. It was a single sheet written closely by the neat little hand of his daughter. Leaning against the banister he read the letter. It was an amazing epistle, and the moment he finished reading it he walked into his daughter's room. His heart beat fast. And, suddenly as if she had heard it, she turned her eyes and saw him.

"It's me, darling", said the old man.

She saw the open letter in his hand, and gave a gasp.

"It's all right", he said and took her hand into his. "So long as you have not done anything wrong I don't mind. But you ought to have informed me."

"But I thought," said the girl, speaking with great difficulty, "that you would never approve of it. You were always against our union, but who could resolve against destiny! We were made for each other, and while we were in London the thing came to a crisis. We got married."

She could not talk. The strain was great. The old Dewan Bahadur, who was greatly moved, pressed her hand and said gently:

"Now it's all over. You shouldn't worry yourself any more. I want you to get better soon."

There was a brief silence.

"Will you promise me", said Manjula the moment she found herself again able to speak, "to look after our child? He was seriously ill and that's why we had to go there for a week."

"Seriously ill?" he exclaimed. "How is he now and where is he?"

"He is better," she said and gave him the address whereat the child was being taken care of.

"I will bring him here to-day, and he will never leave you."

All her hopes and feelings, which were dying and withering, her sun which had been removed from her, bloomed again and at once, its light being restored. One would scarcely have recognised the beaming little face upon Manjula's pillow that night as the one that was laid there the night before, so wan, so lifeless, so careless of all round about. She had that night a sweet, refreshing sleep, and from that day she recovered gradually to the amazement of doctors. By now Jagadish had come to live with her, and the child never left the old grandfather's arms.

(THE END).

Al and Bob

TWO friends, Al and Bob, both looking for a job after leaving school, were friendly rivals for the attention of the same girl.

Liking them both equally, she tried to divide her time impartially between them, and promised that she would give her next date to the boy who got the best job.

The next day Al and Bob both turned up with a job. Each was to receive $1,000 a year, Al with a yearly raise of $20 and Bob with a raise of $5 every six months. Who took the girl out?

Answer: Bob.
The first year Al gets $1,000, while Bob gets $500 and $505, or $1,005.
The second year Al gets $1,020, while Bob gets $510 and $515, or $1,025.

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In A Japanese Inn

FOREIGN TOURISTS IN THE LAND OF THE MORNING SUN HAVE STRANGE EXPERIENCES

The unwary tourist who arrives in Japan for an indefinite visit suddenly finds himself surrounded by people demanding that he stay in a Japanese inn, writes Barbara B. Brines in "Japan Times."

Some creep up quietly and tap him furtively on the shoulder.

"Howdedoo", they say "stayed at a Japanese inn yet?"

Others take advantage of formal introductions. "Name's Brown", they murmur. "Been here 20 years. You oughta go to an inn."

There is nothing hostile in their attitude. Just a bombastic friendliness. "Wanta make ya feel at home, see; gotta be homelike."

"Sure", says the tourist, "thanks. What inn do you prefer?"

"Well, ah—that is, I haven't been to one yet. Business. Got business in Tokyo. You try it. You should go."

"Why?"

"It's the thing to do, like seeing the pyramids in Egypt." Or, I suppose, like inspecting an orange tree in California. The only difference is that probably 90 per cent of the visitors to that state have seen an orange tree.

Actually, the oldtimers are trying to locate some trustworthy scout to send out on what seems to be a perilous assignment so that the main body of the troops —in the hotel lobby—can judge from his report whether to risk the venture themselves.

The tourist bureau is an unsuspecting accomplice. The bright young man behind the counter will frown when you ask about the inn list.

"Ah, sah! Inn. M-m-m. Inn. Maybe hotel better, eh? Good food here."

Whereupon he points out all the European-style hotels within a 100 mile radius of the spa you wish to visit. So you gently tap him on the head with a billiard cue, and, after much telephoning, he reluctantly informs you that, with considerable heartbreak, he has located an establishment which doesn't boil foreigners in oil.

At that, you pack up your nervous jitters, your Japanese dictionary and tooth brush and depart for a week-end rest, remembering the last sorrowful glances that your foreign friends tossed toward you when they learned their advice had been accepted.

If this is confusing—you're in good shape for the things to come.

You reach your destination, say Ito on Izu Peninsula, crawl over the man asleep on his three quarters of the train seat and find yourself disgorged into a crowd of hotel banto-sans who are waving little flags and lanterns like the cheering section at a high school football game in America.

THE "BANTO-SAN"

It is night. The little town snores at your feet. No newsboys shouting extras; no rumble of the elevated; no trombones—in fact, nothing to remind you of home. Then one of the drivers steps up to you. "Take taxi", he says, fixing a baleful eye on your bewildered face. You show him the name of your inn, written in Japanese by the tourist bureau man. The driver nods. Not until the next morning do you learn that you have been "shanghaied" to another establishment—one of those which you had been told was already sold out for the week-end.

Driving through twisting, narrow streets, colourfully alive with crowds of geta-cloppers, you feel like a fugitive from fate. The men in front are laughing, and you imagine they are planning all sorts of subtle ways to introduce you to the village head-chopper.

At once, you are ejected from the car. One of the men prods you gently in the back toward the sliding front doors of the inn, through which you glimpse part of a garden and half a dozen people lying in ambush for you. Immediately they plop to their knees and pound the tatami with their foreheads.

You look around to glimpse the visiting royalty, but the driver, waving his hands, demonstrates that all this is for you. Fresh from Tokyo's foreign-style hospitality, you believe at first that the bows will be included in your bill, but most inns throw them in free.

Having doffed your shoes, you skate across the highly polished floor in your slippers and slide through the shoji into a half-nude room. The only adornments, besides tastefully arranged flowers, are a low table and a telephone, model of 1902; which shows how cleverly the Japanese dispose of their old furniture.

UBIQUITOUS NESAN

Right then you learn the first principle of a Japanese inn—nothing is intimate, except the amount of your bill, which is known only by the four people who hand it to you. The entire establishment is one big happy family, and the "nesan" who led you to the room is ready to demonstrate it. Calmly, she kneels on the floor, holding a fresh kimono, while she waits for you to disrobe.

The presence of the girl may be disconcerting, but it is only a prelude to what is to come. Moreover, you are grateful for her solicitude, at least on one score; for the only way to call a "nesan" in Tokyo is to discharge three blasts on a double-barrelled shotgun.

A knowledge of Japanese is a good thing to have in an inn, being equivalent, roughly, to a canteen of water in a desert. But, in lieu of that, these establishments maintain their own thought-tapping apparatus which enables them to anticipate your wants. If, for instance, you look hungrily at the wall, the girl will appear immediately with your supper. It's done with mirrors.

After supper (if you eat 50 per cent of it, you pass with flying colours) the night sounds emerge. A samisen begins next door; someone plays jon-ken-po across the way; laughter crackles from above and, in the garden pond below, the fish splash around. They blend harmoniously, and you become drowsy with the murmurings of old Japan. It is like a page from the past; an incredibly romantic interlude....then, a phonograph booms. You sit upright. It can't be! But it is—the "St. Louis Blues."

Western civilization having thus slapped you in the face, it is some time before you sink into the soft beds spread on the floor and begin your rest period. In the next instant, it seems, there are a series of loud reports. Bang! Bang! Bang! Like that.

Stumbling to the window you open your amado (wooden shutters) and create your own bang. You see, then, that maids are opening the amado all around the courtyard. It is 6-30 a. m.

The night sounds begin all over again, under the guire of morning noises. So you arise in self-defence. Immediately the nesan arrives and rolls up your bed, by way of making sure you don't cram in any extra hours of sleep, which would be an infraction of the inn's rules.

So you wander toward the bath and go through the prescribed formula before dipping a toe into the incredibly hot water. Fifteen minutes later, when you have inched your way into the steaming vat, a man bustles through the door. He wears short pants and a grin, showing that he's part of the hired help.

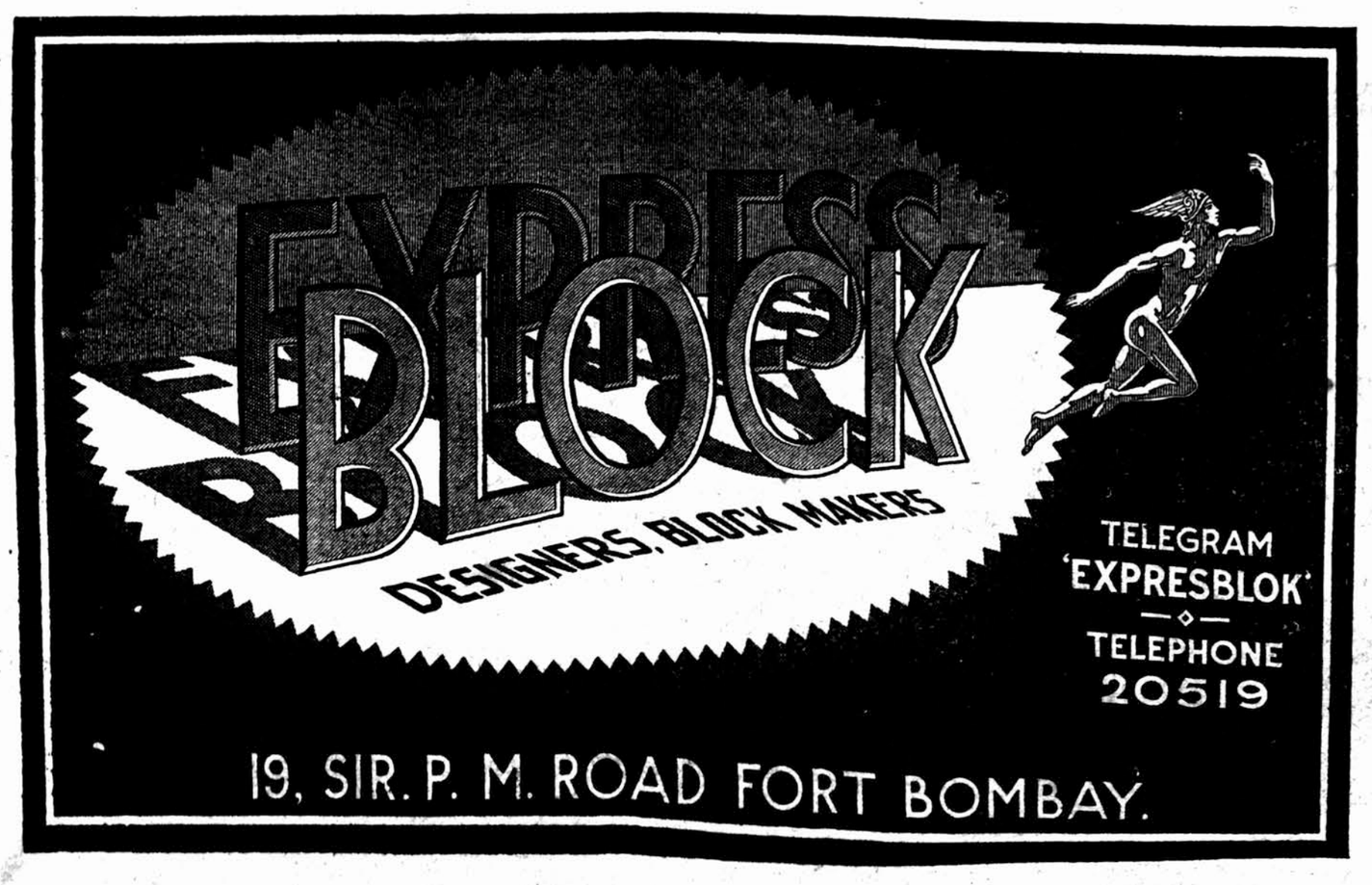
In trying to cover up and tell him to go away at the same, you almost drown. Finally, you make it clear that you don't want your back scrubbed. At that a look of extreme sorrow and mortification strolls across his face and, with shoulders drooping, he departs. Throughout the rest of your stay, you are haunted by the man's mournful eyes; and you see him lurking behind corners, almost beseeching you to have your back washed.

That afternoon the local Tree Fellers' Association has a geisha party, inviting you to participate. Every member throws sake cups at you with both hands, with such speed that Tokyo's cocktail parties seem like kindergarten reunions.

In the evening, the inn provides an escort of students to show you around the town and explain things in simple Japanese. You return in time to hear the night sounds.

Tired and droopy-eyed, you depart for Tokyo, hoping to make up your sleep on the train. You leave the inn with a twinge of sadness, remembering the friendly hospitality, the beauty of the polished wood imbedded in the concrete floors of the hallways, the rat-tat-tat of feather dusters on the choji, the burp of the fish..

Someday, you think, you'll rest for a week in Tokyo (if possible), then eturn to the inn for a good zestful holiday.



A Cheery Smile.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari & The All India Children's Association

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

At the last meeting of the workers of all Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari, reports were received from the Secretaries of Khar, Vile Parle, Ghatkopar, Belassis Road (Bombay Central) and Baroda Branches. Everywhere children's meetings are being held regularly, stories are told, games are arranged, excursions are organised and boys and girls take great interest in all the activities.

The special activities that may be referred to are a Library being run at Khar, a games programme at Vile Parle, a cooking class for girls at Ghatkopar, a poor children's welfare centre at Belassis Road and a first aid class for boys at Baroda. It is pleasing to note that every branch is doing its best.

* * * *

Corrections In The List Of Office-Bearers.

Syt. Satish Bhai Desai, General Secretary of Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari wishes to notify the following corrections in the list of office-bearers whch appeared in the last week's issue of this paper:—

Syt. Prabhubhai Upadhyaya is not merely a member but Jt. Secretary of Bombay Provincial as well as Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

Mrs. Sarla Behn Nanavati also is Jt. Secretary of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

Syt. P. V. Paranjpye is to be added to the list of members of the Bombay Provincial Executive Committee.

Syt. John Barnabas and Syt. V. K. Donde are to be added to the members of "Pushpa the Children's Own Paper" Committee.

The Last Prize Competition.

A very large number of entrics arrived by every post, for the last prize competition. It is, however, a pity that most of the competitors will get no prize because they have not followed the instructions properly.

Even boys and girls above 16 years age have sent their entries. Some have not mentioned their age or sex. Such and others who have not carried out the instructions will get no prize. The results and another prize competition will be given shortly.

* * * *

Behaviour Problems Of Children

By K. B. Golwala.

The "problem child" is the most maligned person on earth. I am referring not merely to the so-called naughty children but also to those suffering from the various behaviour disorders such as stealing, lying, tenancy sex offences, violence, temper tantrums, destructiveness which are of an aggressive type; personality disorders such as shyness, sensitiveness, moodiness, depression, fears, nervousness, day-dreaming of the withdrawing variety and habit disorders such as bed-wetting, thumb-sucking, nail-biting, masturbation, fidgets, stuttering, which are mainly symbolical substitutes for something lacking in life.

All behaviour problems are due to the fundamental needs of the child not being met satisfactorily. The most prominent of those basic urges is the need to feel that the child is loved—by both the parents. This is the essential human need for security. So there should be no favouritism by one parent, as the child must love both the mother and the father in order to feel fully secure. Further more favouritism of one child as against another is most injurious to both the children. The formal child might develope too much dependence on parents, while the other child would develop an inferiority complex.

It must also not be ignored that sincere love between the parents themselves is necessary for him to feel completely secure. He wants each parent to love the other parent as well as himself. He feels guilty and oppressed, as an usurper when his father loves him, but not his mother. For it must be remembered that a child can sense distance between the parents much more easily than we imagine.

Another basic need of the child is his growth through freedom. But in India, parents over-protect their children; for instance, by helping them to do things they can do themselves. Under such conditions, how can a child grow up? No wonder then that so many of our men and women have no initiative left even when they need it.

The next need is that for healthy ideals—based on parents' life. Most children like to be like their parents. So the actual life as led by their parents serves more as a guide, good or bad, than the mere preaching of virtues. Unfortunately, too often than not, the parents spoil the effect of their advice by their own behaviour, which incorporates bad ideals in the children.

The last need is for companionship with parents. The parent should be able to come down to the level of the child, play with him, think like him and talk like him. There should be none of the usual false notion of dignity and authority, or no aloofness and distance, while dealing with a child. On the contrary, the need is for correct understanding of the child. He needs someone to talk out all his troubles. So the parent should provide the necessary comradely advice and friendly give and take, and thus allow him to form his own judgments.

Some of the Ghatkopar ladies who served Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari Children during their last visit to that place.

In Wood-Land.

On Joining My Boarding House

By Raj Kumari.

After I passed my Vernacular Final Examination from the village school, my parents decided to send me to a High School. Now it was necessary that I should put up in a boarding house. The High School had two hostels attached to it. One was very close to the school while the other was at a distance in a healthy locality. My mother's choice fell on the latter so I was admitted there.

The Superintendent of the hostel was a very strict lady. She maintained perfect discipline. She would wake us up at 4 o'clock every morning, not excepting even Sundays. No one was allowed to leave the boarding house without permission.

At first I felt like a fish out of water. I knew no one, so when my father came to bid me goodbye, I burst out into a flood of tears and wept bitterly. I had hitherto led a free life at home, my parents looking after my comforts and myself. It was then that I realised what it was to live in a boarding house!

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

What an amount of enjoyment the rain affords!

A Page For Women

GETTING MARRIED?

Any Mother To Any Daughter:

By "ESDEE"

Goodness, child, what's the matter? Why are you hugging the life out of me? What? What did you say? You want to be married?

Bless you, let me see your face. Why, you are actually blushing? I did not know girls still had that capacity. I thought the modern artifices of rouge had done away with natural blushes. Oh, I am always railing against modern girls? Naturally. It is a fact that girls now-a-days are not what they were in my young days!..... So, you think they are better? You have some assurance, I must say.

Joys Of Motherhood

But never mind that. Let's come to the all-important subject. I must say, I am glad and relieved. I was so much afraid, with your critical mind, and your confidence in your capacity for earning your own livelihood, you would not marry at all, and so miss all the joys of motherhood... What? ...Oh, you impudent hussy! Where comes the joy, you say, when I am always asserting that children now-a-days are no good?

But I mean infants, of course, not over-grown lumps of cheekiness like yourself.....Goodness me! Did I hear you aright?... You dare to tell me that the fault must then be in our methods of up-bringing? I like that!...But no, when I come to think of it, you are right. I indulged you all too much, and did everything for you, with the result that now you are impudent, lazy and inefficient. I should have made you fetch and carry for me, besides doing all your own work yourself. That would have given me a band of obedient, alert and intelligent children. Well, you must profit by my mistakes, and bring up your children in a different way.

Lord save me! What are you saying? You have already planned out all that? Girls in my time would have been ashamed even to think of children before marriage and here you coolly tell me you have even planned out how to bring them up! Oh, did we indeed! We thought of it alright, but had not the frankness and the courage to avow it? Well, I never! But anyway it conclusively proves my point. Girls are different now!

The Great Choice

But all this talk is like putting the cart before the horse. Let us talk of the man you have chosen. I must say I am glad your choice has fallen on him and not on that other fellow though he was richer and more dashing. But I knew my girl would not make such a mistake in the choice of a husband: Eh?... Nonsense. That has nothing to do with the modern girl's intelligence. It simply means you are my daughter, and so have some sense, and would choose for a husband a man as like your father as possible.

I must say, I like my son-in-law. Did you not notice how he always brings something or the other for your younger brothers and sisters, and how he plays with them, and how they adore him? That is how a man is to be judged.....Oh, don't be silly, I don't mean because they are my children, and I was flattered by his attentions to them.

That other fellow thought of nothing but himself. It never struck him to bring anything for the children, not even a piece of chocolate!...Yes, yes, I know your father would say chocolate, are best avoided. That's not what I mean. Don't keep interrupting me. We never dreamt of interrupting our mothers.....What! This shows there's camaraderie and trust between parents and children, and not mere blind obedience? That's right! You are the teacher, and I. the pupil!

But what was I saying? Yes. That fellow showed himself selfish and self-centred, whereas my son-in-law is thoughtful, loving and generous, though he has less money. But that will draw you too closer I mean having to count your money before you spend it.

I recollect the joy when your papa earned his first ten-rupee note from his dispensary! No, you needn't laugh and look incredulous. Now I have no need to count ten-rupee notes, but there was a peculiar thrill in the necessity for so doing, and we could build up our nest together, and I felt I could help too.....Of course, of course, I could have gone out to earn myself.

Not A Wage-earner

But for goodness' sake, child don't fall into that mistake. I dare say you can earn very good money, for goodness only knows how much money we have spent on your education with your craze for piling up degrees...Oh, you only followed in my footsteps? Anyway I have only one degree, and that's not the point at all. What I want to impress on you is, don't try to go out earning money. That hurts a man's self-respect. And besides, who's to look after the house, pray?.....What?.....

Keep a housekeeper. Nonsense...

Oh, I see, you are only laughing at me. Such is the world now that little chits of girls dare to tease their mothers! And another thing, dear. Don't fall into the mistake I made at first. This boy you have had the sense to choose is not a fop. He is simple like your father. Don't insist upon his dressing-up every time he takes you out. Remember this is India and the tropics and the less clothes the better.

Oh, yes, I know, you follow that rule alright where you yourself are concerned. But your poor men-folk must have a stiff neck, and go about like a stick, perspiring and fretting. I don't see the sense or the justice of it. Girls may go as decollete as they choose, but woe to the man who dares to discard the tie when in society! All rubbish. You modern young things are just apes, and don't realise that dress should harmonize with the climate!

The Secret

Oh, you want to know how I have managed to be so happy in my married life? My lucky stars that gave me your father, and father Time who has given me experience. That's all. Remember, that men are more of children than we women, and they need a lot of mothering, just like children. Make your husband feel that he is the first in your thoughts and in your heart.

Think before you speak angry, nasty words. They are hard to forget, and build a bridge of restraint between you two, very difficult to cross. They say that Gladstone counted so many times for chewing each mouthful. You might do worse than make it a rule to count so many times before you let out a word you might be sorry for.

Men are, moreover, like children in this that they want immediate fulfilment of their desires. Be ready with his dinner, and be ready to fall in with his amorous moods, even though at the moment you might feel otherwise yourself. After all, he works and sweats the whole day for you and your comforts, that you might eat, drink, and wear pretty clothes. He deserves some consideration at your hands.....

Oh, it is easy to say that it is pleasanter working out in the world than keeping house! You would soon think otherwise if you had to shoulder the responsibility of providing for wife and children. I bless my stars that I was born a woman and have a man to take care of me.....

Oh, would you? Divorce him, indeed, because you would be bored trying to be so good? How can you be so flippant! To think I have wasted my breath this whole while! Did I not say girls now-a-days are different from my time?

PLAYFUL KITTEN TOWELS

Linen towels can add interest to the kitchen after these adorable kittens have been embroidered on them. The tasks they perform daily are about the same as your own. A set of these towels will make an excellent gift. Every one will enjoy embroidering these 5 1|2 by 6 inch designs.

WOMEN'S HEROIC RESISTANCE TO DACOITS

(Issued by Public Information Bureau, Burma.)

On 30-5-40, in Kyanigon village, Thinbaw gyin P.S., Bassein District whilst Maung Chaw Yin, his father U San Hla, his mother Ma Gabala and his sister Ma Wa were conversing at about 8 p.m. before retiring for the night, they heard someone approaching and almost immediately a dacoit burst into the house and threatened them with a dagger and was followed by other dacoits. Maung Chaw Yin ran into the inner room of the house, but was chased by two dacoits, who attempted to tie him up with a rope. They were unsuccessful as Maung Chaw Yin, in spite of great odds struggled and freed himself.

Another dacoit cut U San Hla with a dah. Another dacoit seeing Maung Chaw Yin's mother and sister, who had taken refuge on the top floor, ran up the stairs to capture them, but was met by a kick from one of them, which sent him hurtling down the stairs. The dacoits made a second attack on the women, and succeeded in inflicting dah cut injuries on their arms. In the meantime Maung Chaw Yin's cries for help were heard by the villagers, who gathered to render assistance.

The dacoits fled without any loot on seeing the approach of the villagers. In their hurry they left behind a cross-bow, 3 arrows, a dah, a shan bag, a khamauk, two pieces of rope, an electric torch, a tobacco pipe, a bamboo stick, 6 umbrellas and two daggers. These articles afforded valuable clues which led to the identity of the dacoits, eight of whom have been arrested.

The Myth Of Progress

(By Lord David Cecil)

"Barbarism Is Not Behind Us: It Is Beneath Us"

To an ironical observer, the most curious feature of a hitherto uneventful war has been the collapse of the English intelligentzia—especially the intelligentzia of the left. Up till a year ago they seemed with the exception of a few complete pacifists, to be united in a militant front against Fascism. The fact that they now have the chance of defeating Fascism has mysteriously lost its power to cheer them up. They are even more depressed than when England seemed to be trying to come to terms with Fascism.

Not Worth It.

This is partly, no doubt, due to their being brought face to face with the actualities of warfare. The scale and destructiveness of modern war is such as to throw anyone into low spirits. Fighting Fascism is not so inspiring a thought, when one is confronted with the immediate prospect of the horrors it involves.

Still, this is not the primary reason for so violent a change of mind. The horrors of war will not last for ever. Science, which has made destruction easier, has made reconstruction easier, too. Within a very few years of the last war the standard of living in England was higher than before: many wounds that would have killed people a hundred years ago can now be cured. No, it is not simply fear which has plunged the intelligentzia into despair.

People never mind fighting if they think it is worth it. The trouble is that they don't think it worth it. For the present war does mark the end of an epoch of thought. Its peculiar circumstances have struck at the root of the chief assumption which flies unquestioned beneath every present-day civilization—the assumption of Progress.

Till the end of the eighteenth century the average person did not conceive of the world as naturally progressing towards something better. On the contrary, many of them took for granted that it was worse. They looked back to a Golden Age of the world's history—it might be Athens, it might be the uncorrupted life of simple, noble savages—since when everything had tended to decline.

They were further supported to face the ordeal of living by their religious beliefs. The world was only a transitory place of trial; if they passed these trials successfully they would be rewarded by an eternity of bliss.

Better World

With the coming of the nineteenth century this whole point of view began to disappear. The discoveries of science seemed to undermine the facts on which religion had rested. And by 1900 the average educated person was not at all sure that he believed in a future life. But in compensation science had presented him with the spectacle of a world which to outward appearance was every day growing better; in which people had more to eat, were healthier, lived in better houses, and could communicate with each other more quickly.

Nor would he take this improvement to be against the natural course of human history. The theory of evolution, vaguely and imperfectly apprehended, had soaked itself into his general outlook. The nineteenth century may have been a period of particularly rapid improvement; but, taking a broad view Man's lot throughout history was always getting better. Man's life, so far from being the same in all ages, was a shifting process in which the powers of light gradually prevailed over the powers of darkness.

The Great War of 1914 gave the first rude shock to this optimistic mood. Not only did Man's destructive passions turn out to be still unpleasantly active, but the discoveries of science had served to make them more and not less powerful to perform their deadly work. But this disillusionment was not deep. The average intelligent person continued unquestioningly to believe in progress.

The war to him was only a last explosion of the retreating powers of darkness, and the fact that those powers were strong enough to have caused such an explosion served as a sharper spur to encourage Man to rid himself of the last relics of their domination, of clear the ground of the debris of out-worn institutions in order to build the world anew. "Progressive" became the great word of praise, "reactionary" of blame.

End Of League.

The twenty years that followed were not such as to confirm this faith. The League of Nations from the first showed itself at least as prone to human weakness as the institutions of former ages; and when at last it had to face a really formidable test, it collapsed entirely. In no country did moderate Socialism score any great triumphs; and in two, Germany and Italy, it was defeated by a new and wholly unexpected force.

Fascism, openly representative of all that civilized mankind must always abhor—persecution, war, superstition—rose, attracted enormous numbers of people to its support, and drove all other parties from the stage. It was clear we were not going to have the new world without another struggle. And when this struggle at last broke out, Russia, who had for years given itself out to be the only real believer in progressive thought, who, so its supporters alleged, genuinely put into practice the ideals to which others only paid lip service, first made an agreement with the arch-reactionaries, and then proceeded to make unprovoked war on a small and enlightened republic.

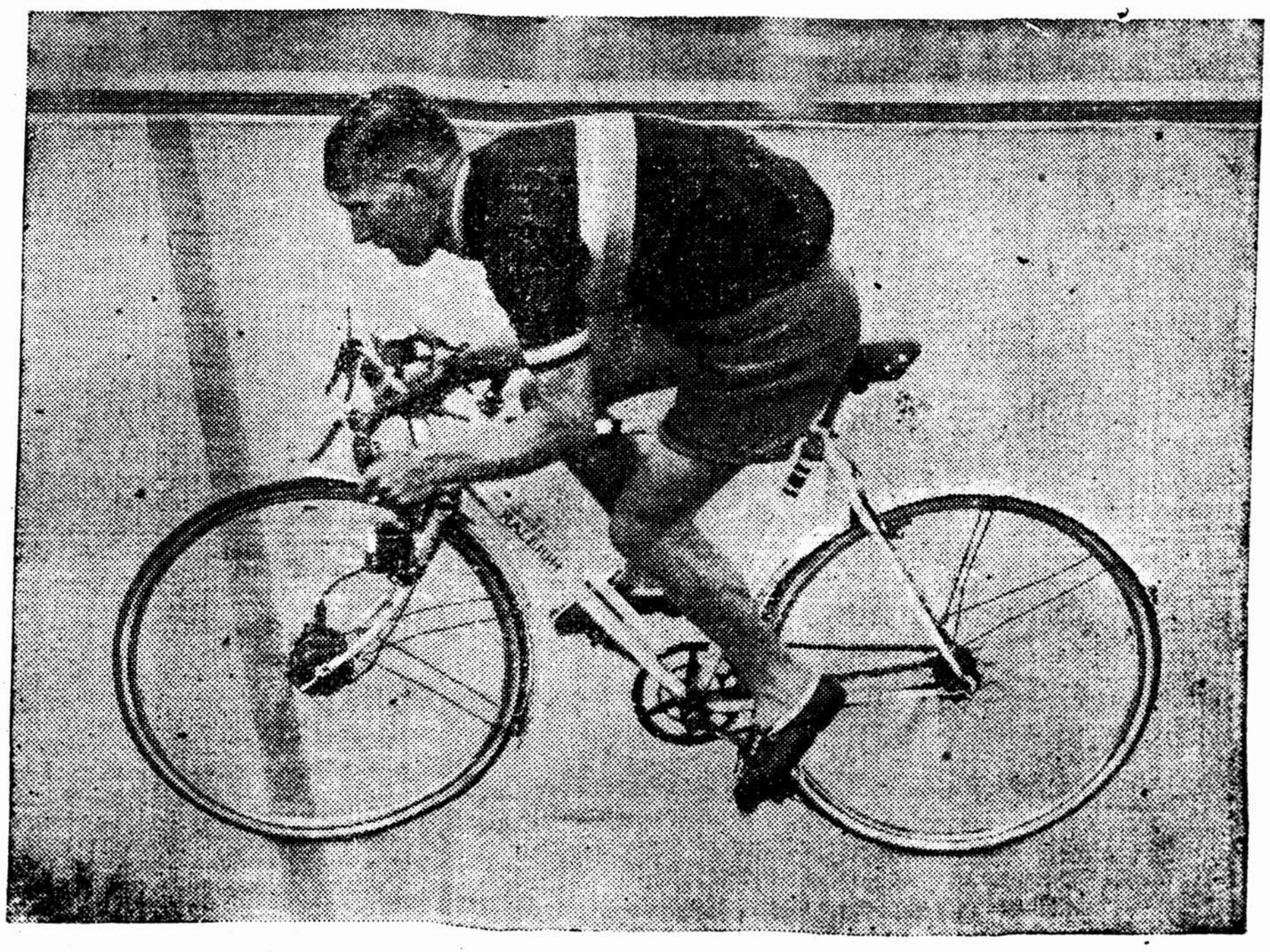
Can it be that mankind does not really like progressive ideas and enlightened institutions? Or, hardly less disturbing thought, can it be that human virtue, unlike scientific invention, does not grow stronger, that war and persecution and superstition are always with us, ineradicable evils of this wearisome condition of mortality? Plumbing and motor-cars may improve from year to year by a process of trial and experiment, but human virtue does not follow the same development.

Constant Forces.

The strongest impression we get from reading about our ancestors is that, though the circumstances of our lives are different from theirs, their characters were much the same. Here and there you find a local and temporary improvement, here and there a decline. In England and Scandinavia people are perhaps more humane than they were in the eighteenth century; in Germany they are less. The general level of European culture is higher than in the Renaissance; but it would be a rash man who would claim that the most cultured persons of to-day had as rich a mental life as Shakespeare or Montaigne.

As for "better worlds" and "enlightened institutions," the pages of history are thick with their

(Continued on Page 28)



100,000 MILES BICYCLING RECORD

Tommy Godwin, the Raleigh cyclist, crowned his Year's mileage record, broken on December 31st, last, with a total of 75,065 miles by recently completing 100,000 miles, thus accomplishing the task in 499 days. This amazing achievement of human endurance beats the existing record, held by Menzies, by the substantial margin of 86 days. At Paddington Race Track, where Godwin completed his record, he received a tremendous ovation from thousands of cycling and racing enthusiasts.

It is interesting to note that Godwin and his Raleigh have covered a total mileage which would take the average cyclist anything from 30 to 50 years to accomplish. Godwin has averaged 200 miles daily, in one day actually covering 361 miles and in his best week, 1,908 miles. Neither snow, ice-bound roads nor the black-out seems to have impeded his progress.

Godwin rode a Raleigh bicycle. When he fitted a Sturmey-Archer 4-speed gear his average daily mileage increased by 33.1/3 per cent. He weighed more at the end of the run than when he started (8 lbs.). Godwin is a vegetarian, milk (half a gallon a day), cheese and eggs being staple articles of his diet.

IN DEFENCE OF DOGS

"One Dog A Pleasure, Two A Nuisance, Three A Curse"

Nothing arouses the passion of a certain type of Englishman more than a suggestion that with a food snortage in prospect pet dogs should be destroyed, writes Freda Godfrey in "The Manchester Guardian."

By all means encourage birth control, sterilisation euthanasia for humans, but touch our dogs—never. To foreigners, in this as in so many ways, we appear a trifle mad. Perhaps we are.

It is certainly possible to make a case against the dog. There are already too many in England, as the streets of our towns show. They are horribly noisy. All of us at some time have been driven demented when trying to work or to sleep by the senseless, persistent barking of a dog.

That great naturalist W. H. Hudson pointed out that dogs are naturally dirty creatures, and we have all had to cope with the dog who has rolled on a dead fish or behaved in a field where sheep have been in a way which we should not care to describe. Their sense of smell is diametrically opposed to ours. They fight to the death, and their brawls fill the nervous with constant apprehension.

Resentment

The dog-lover admits all this and continues to keep dogs. He should try to formulate a defence. He can assert with reason that the dog is capable of deep affection. Dogs have fretted to death at the loss of a master (a rare event indeed with the human race), and they will on occasion refuse food and mope and pine when their owner is away. Their exuberant delight at one's return after absence is highly flattering.

I have a golden retriever who greets me every morning with rough enthusiasm, but if I go away for a night she does not trouble to move when I return. We have come to the conclusion that this is just sulks. She considers that I should not have left her and is expressing dignified resentment. The Cairn, spaniel and Scottie scream and leap, but Dinah the retriever gazes out of the window with an alooft expression. She will attach herself at once to me, hustling me downstairs, knocking me over in the woods, lying heavily on my feet at meals, but she has evidently sworn to register only resentment if I leave for the night.

Prejudice

Dogs have their likes and dislikes as much as humans. My Cairn will play with the Scottie with whom she has been brought up, but she does not really like her. She misses no chance of a spiteful dig at her. It is pathetic that the Scot, to all of us the most amiable and charming of dogs, is not popular with her own kind. It is sad to see her trying to insinuate herself into a jolly game on the lawn and all the other dogs refusing to chase her or let her join in. The Cairn, irritable like most of the breed, will let a small mongrel take any liberty, while she snaps at times at any other dog. The mongrel, in her eyes, has charm.

It is difficult to say how far dogs are able to share our moods or to get into real touch with us. Some people think that they sense depression or anxiety in a household, but I have no evidence of this, and my dogs seem usually to be specially exuberant if I am anxious or unhappy. I do not know whether it makes things worse or better when they scream with excited joy at moments when I should like to sit down and cry.

The retriever especially is overcome with maudlin affection when I am specially busy; she drapes herself over me, hindering any activity, slobering and snuffling. It would be too unkind to tell her that the moment is hardly appropriate for this extreme demonstrativeness. One reads stories of dogs who appear to be able to count and to have an extensive vocabulary, but I should say that the average dog recognises only about a dozen words.

Nuisance Value

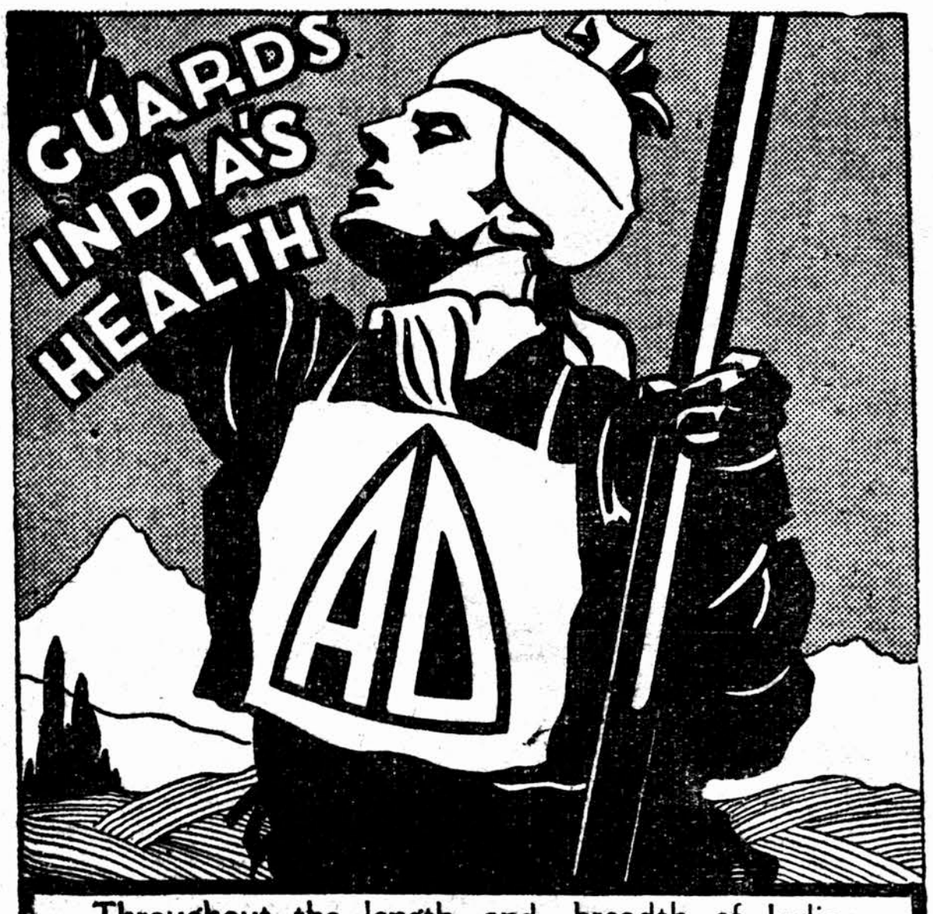
One must admit that dogs can have a high nuisance value. They can be as destructive to interesting conversation as children. They will see a cat out of the window or choose to be sick at the most absorbing moment of social intercourse. There is some justification for the saying "One dog a pleasure, two a nuisance, three a curse". But then a dog alone must surely be lonely, and if you have two they exercise each other in house or garden and one is spared the necessity of taking the dog for a walk just when you want to do something else.

Dogs show often an admirably philosophic attitude to life. In some cases they will pine if they lose their special friend in a family, but normally they attach themselves at once to the next beloved and apparently transfer their affection to their new owner. They face facts with admirable clarity. I once had a West Highland who slept and spent much of her time with a devoted maid. The girl left to be married and that evening the terrier demanded to go to her usual bedroom. I showed her that the room was empty and dismantled, and from that time she never once attempted to go to that part of the house. "That's over and done with," she evidently remarked to herself with admirable if slightly heartless common sense.

Good Travellers

Unlike cats, dogs care far more for people than for places and are willing and interested travellers. Most dogs love motoring, though my retriever is an exception. The sight of the car reduces her in a heavy lump of dog, completely limp, so that it takes two strong men to heave her in at the back. She curls up in a dejected heap on the seat, but before the end of the journey she has behaved like a cuckoo in a nest and everything else, dog or luggage, has been quietly ejected on to the door. Dinah, elegant and beautiful, is stretched full length on the back seat like the picture of Mme. Recamier in a chaise-longue.

If we are candid we shall admit that dogs are dirty, noisy, expensive, a constant source of trouble, and yet most English people could not bear to be without them and mourn their deaths almost as if they were children. It is a testimony to dog nature that they can so completely override their obvious drawbacks and make themselves so essential to the happiness of a home.



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THE MYTH OF PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 27)

ruins. No thinking persons will have to give up any strong belief in progress if their philosophy is to stand the shocks of experience. Let them continue to work for toleration and justice and enlightenment, but only because these things are in themselves good. Nor must they be depressed by the realization that they will never be fully achieved in this world. It is better to take for granted that the forces of good and evil in human life are constant, and that the best we can strive for is during our lifetime to do our best to see that the forces of evil are kept as far as possible in check.

After all, people did not take progress for granted till the nineteenth century; and they managed to be at least as happy as we are now. Neither during the persecutions of the Reformation nor the Napoleonic wars do we find the "intellectual" classes of society lamenting that life was not worth living. that civilization was at an end. They enjoyed their pleasures when they came and as long as they lasted. They did not need to be assured that there was going to be more and more pleasure in the future.

They lived in the moment. They yielded themselves to the beauty of the world, enjoyed friendship and conviviality without thought of the morrow. Human beings can always put up with a certain amount of what is disagreeable to them if they accept it as inevitable. No rational person is made unhappy by the knowledge that they are not always perfectly healthy or that they have got to grow old. It is only the defects in human character, especially as exemplified in the social and political institutions, which blacken their whole outlook.

No Kingdom Of Heaven.

They will have to learn to take for granted that it is not possible to get rid of these defects either. As a matter of fact they are much more likely to diminish them if they don't put their hopes too high. We should have avoided this war if we had concentrated on keeping the Germans disarmed and firmly punishing breaches of international law. We got into trouble because we took up huge schemes by which the very possibility of war and social injustice was to be eradicated.

The jargon of the philosophy of Progress taught us to think that the savage and primitive state of Man is behind us; we still talk of the present "return to barbarism." But barbarism is not behind us, it is beneath us. The savage elements in human nature he always below the thin crust of civilization, waiting to burst out if we put too great a strain on it. Revolutionary changes do put such a strain. The result is that the crust of civilization breaks and the barbaric elements flame up through the cracks.

It is to be hoped that the English intelligentzia are learning during this painful period to take a sadder and wiser view of human life. And that, if we are victorious. they will not urge us to build a new world in which the human passions that have disturbed Man's lot since the dawn of history will be miraculously expelled.

If they would remember that all human institutions, however theoretically perfect, have to be administered by human beings who are very far from perfect, they would plan less ambitiously and with more prospect of success. The Kingdom of Heaven is not of this world; and those who try to set it up here more often produce a hell on earth.—"World Digest."

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

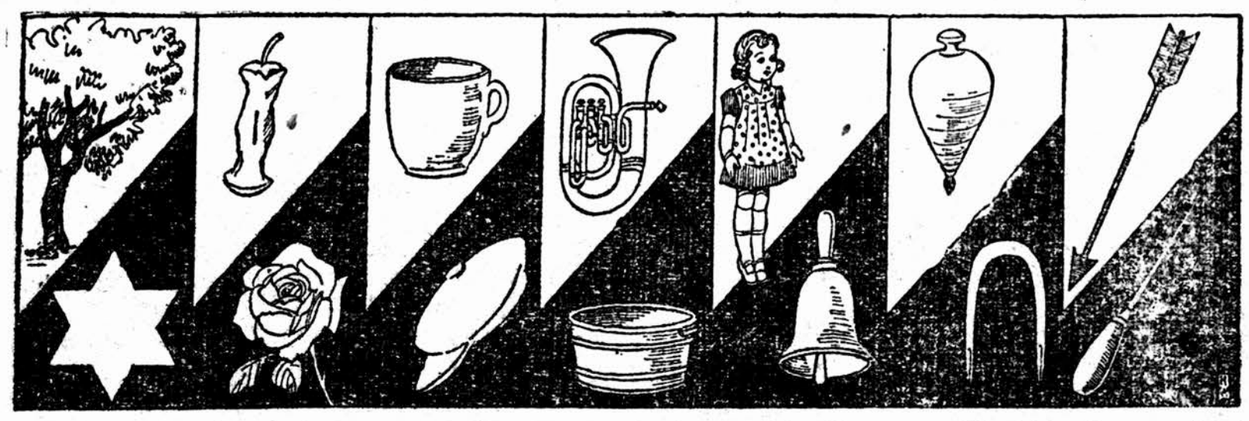
(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

HERE are two very simple letter rebuses for you to figure out. The upper one indicates the name of a queer-looking little animal the habitat of which is China. The lower one represents a mollusk that makes its home in a beautiful spiral shell lined with mother-of-pearl.

Baa baa, Black Sheep, have you any wool?
Yes, marry, have I, three bags full.
One for my master, one for my dame,
And one for the little boy that lives in the lane.

The master, the dame, the little boy, and one bagful of wool are all in the picture. Just look!

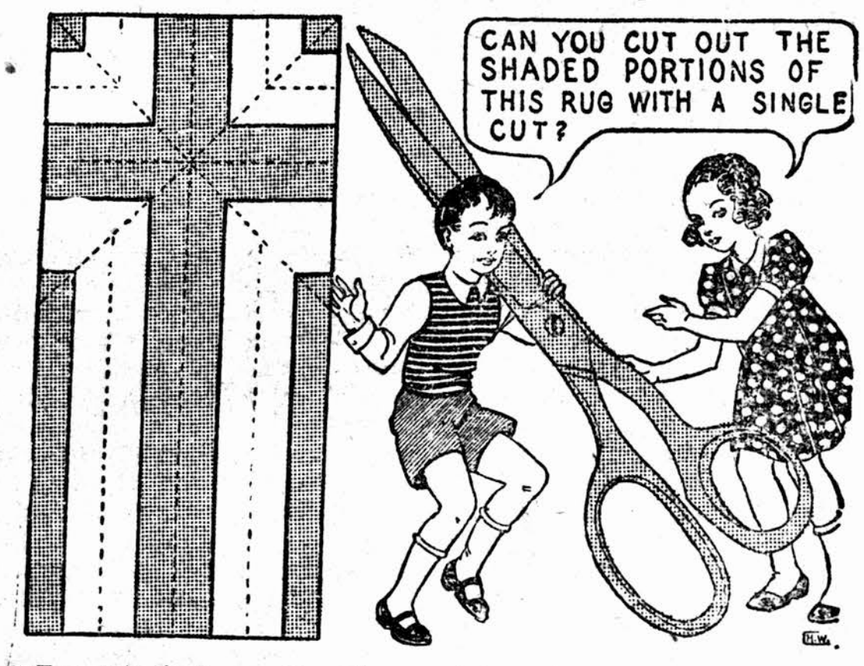
Can You Name This South American Country?



THE answer to this puzzle is the name of a South American country. The first letter in this country's name is found in the name of the object with the white background in the first panel, but it does not occur in the name of the object with the black background in this panel. Likewise, the second letter in the country's name is found in the name of the top object in the second panel, but not in the bottom object, and this same rule holds good for the remaining letters and panels.

Can you find the name of the country?

Solve This Rug-Cutting Puzzle



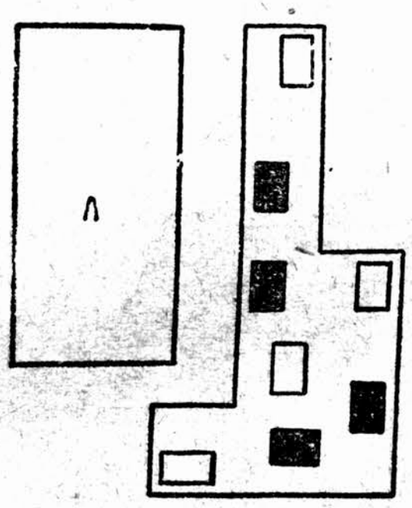
IT may be just as well, perhaps, not to try to solve this interesting little puzzle by actually cutting into one of the best rugs at home. Use this paper model instead.

As you may have surmised, the trick in this puzzle is to fold the rectangular rug before cutting. The dotted lines show the creases in the rug, when the necessary number of folds have been made. It is up to you, however, to figure out how the paper must be folded to get these creases.

An Office Puzzle

Four bright young lawyers formed a business partnership and rented a suite of offices consisting of four communicating rooms, all of exactly the same size and shape.

Each room was furnished with one stationary typewriter desk, indicated in black in the accompanying plan, and one stationary desk, as shown in white.



The bright salesman who took the order bought the floor covering all in one piece and then cut it into four pieces which exactly fitted the floors of the four rooms without any patching.

The diagram "A" indicates the size and shape of the floor covering, in proportion to the four offices, before it was divided into four equal parts. Can you show how it was divided?

Two Pictures in One

WHEN people see this picture of cute Cora's mother when mother was a girl, they sometimes mistake it for a picture of cute Cora? Rather, we should say, they discover mother looked like Cora looks.

However, whether or not there is a resemblance depends upon how you look at the picture. Turn the picture about, and see for yourself.

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"My Fears And My Hopes"

(Continued from Page 3)

as the principal expression of anti-democratic theories was created in German the dictatorial Nazi regime. This is, in its whole doctrine, the absolute negation of all that was previously the ideal of free humanity.

Not only did this regime take over the imperialism of the pre-war regime of Imperial Germany, but in its very essence it became something that means a complete reversion to ancient barbarism.

MODERN SLAVERY.

Let me give you some proofs of this in the following detailed analysis:

1. Instead of respect for human freedom, for the liberty of thought, belief and religion, to the freedom of national languages and cultures, German Nazism introduced in the whole territory under its rule the worst form of modern slavery. In the name of the so-called ideal of Greater Germany it enslaved first all the Germans, suppressed their entire human, political and religious freedom, deprived the German citizen of all his rights, suppressed the freedom of political thought, suppressed the freedom of the press and all freedom of public expression. It further created a special system of mass imprisonment and torture in concentration camps, it created a system of hundreds of thousands of terrorist secret police, responsible to none, it destroyed all conception of fundamental human rights and of the freedom of justice. In Germany people are arrested and imprisoned, and in thousands of cases they are not tried and no charge is preferred against them. In Germany to-day the gates of impenetrable dungeons have been closed for whole years on thousands of innocent people. In prison and in concentration camps thousands of people are daily tortured in the literal sense of the word and in indescribable circumstances and in the fits of incredible sadism of young and perverted agents of the Gestapo, systematically educated to brutality by the whole Nazi Regime, thousands of Jews, Poles and Czechoslovaks are violently assaulted and tormented. Who would ever have believed that in the twentieth century it is possible to do to the Jews what has been done to them in Germany in the past seven years? Who would have believed that a society could exist in present day Europe which even in time of peace would treat innocent people worse than wild animals, only because they belong to another race, another tongue and another religion?

All this is taking place in our age which as a result of hard, century-long struggles gained itself the name of the age of the free man and the free citizen, the age of respect for natural human rights.

DECEIT AND TREACHERY.

2. The second characteristic, a possession of our age won in century-long struggles was until now respect for truth, respect for objective science, for tolerance and the free teaching of science.

And here we have had in Germany since 1933 a regime which rules over eighty million people, which proclaims that the Germans are a chosen people, possessing the right to rule over other nations and States, and demands that Germany should be exclusively granted unlimited power over other nations in the whole of one part of Europe and of the world. At the same time this regime has created as a political programme and a political method something "which has never previously existed in any age" as an official State system: "the destruction of the conception of truth."

This regime from the mouths of its rulers in their most official writings and utterances, had no compunction in announcing as its official doctrine, that it has the right to use lies everywhere and wherever it is to its advantage that deceit, tricks, lies, treachery, slander, calumny, incitements and insults must and can be its chief method in political activity, that truth is that which benefits the German nation and the National Socialist regime, that for political success it is possible to employ any, even the worst means, that only that is honourable, honest, right and just, which assists the triumph of the German dictators. I repeat this terrible, unheard of phenomenon of declaring lies, deception, crime and treachery to be the official system of political ethics of a political regime and of a whole State, "has not previously existed in history." It is true, Machiavelli existed, Hobbes existed, Talleyrand existed, and other thinkers as theoreticians of absolutism—but not even Machiavellism has ever previously been accepted as the official programme of any State or regime. That was reserved for Nazism which has done so in the worst imaginable manner. Do read the Bible of Nazism Hitler's "Mein Kampf": this incredible doctrine is fully explained in this official Nazi awful book.

But the Nazi regime went even further: it created from these supremely impossible principles a vast system of world propaganda to influence the public opinion of all nations and States. At home and abroad it built up for this purpose a whole press and wireless apparatus, supported by an army of terrorist organisations, hundreds of thousands strong, and by immense sums of money confiscated from free citizens, it created from systematic lying, deceit, perversion of facts and the systematic characterisation of these most absurd lies as the truth, a whole artificial, fictitious and imaginary world, above all in Germany itself. It thus attained at home the complete demoralisation of the spirit of the great majority of the nation: to-day in Germany, some blindly and stupidly believe in everything said by the regime and its leader, for during the last six years of Nazi terror they have lost all sense for truth, for criticism and for the liberty of thought, the others on the other hand no longer believe anything, and have become complete sceptics and nihilists, people who have fallen a prey to demoralisation and irresolution, people without faith and without ideals. "That is the most terrible situation into which any nation can sink." I believe, however, and I hope that even in Germany there will be preserved a number of people who at least individually for themselves keep their freedom of thought and by whose help it will be possible after the war to begin to build the future Germany. Incidentally, the military defeat of Germany will help us in that.

By this political system, therefore this regime destroys the spirit of its own nation and sows disorder in the world. It buys the souls of venal men in masses in all States. it expends hundreds of millions in corrupting the press, the schools, the public organisation, scholars, and science, to an extent which the world has never seen before. This regime insults its own nation by profaning its universities, by dictating to professors, teachers, and researchers what they may believe and teach, by corrupting its entire science and educational system to an extent that was not dared even in the darkest ages of any absolutism known to history. It has thought out a most absurd and foolish theory in that fine science of modern biology—the racial theory, which claims the superiority of the German race, although that race in its biological purity does not exist and is composed of all possible racial elements, especially Latin and Slavonic ones. It has raised this to be the gospel of its policy and in its name commits the worst crimes against human dignity by the inhuman persecution of the Semitic race

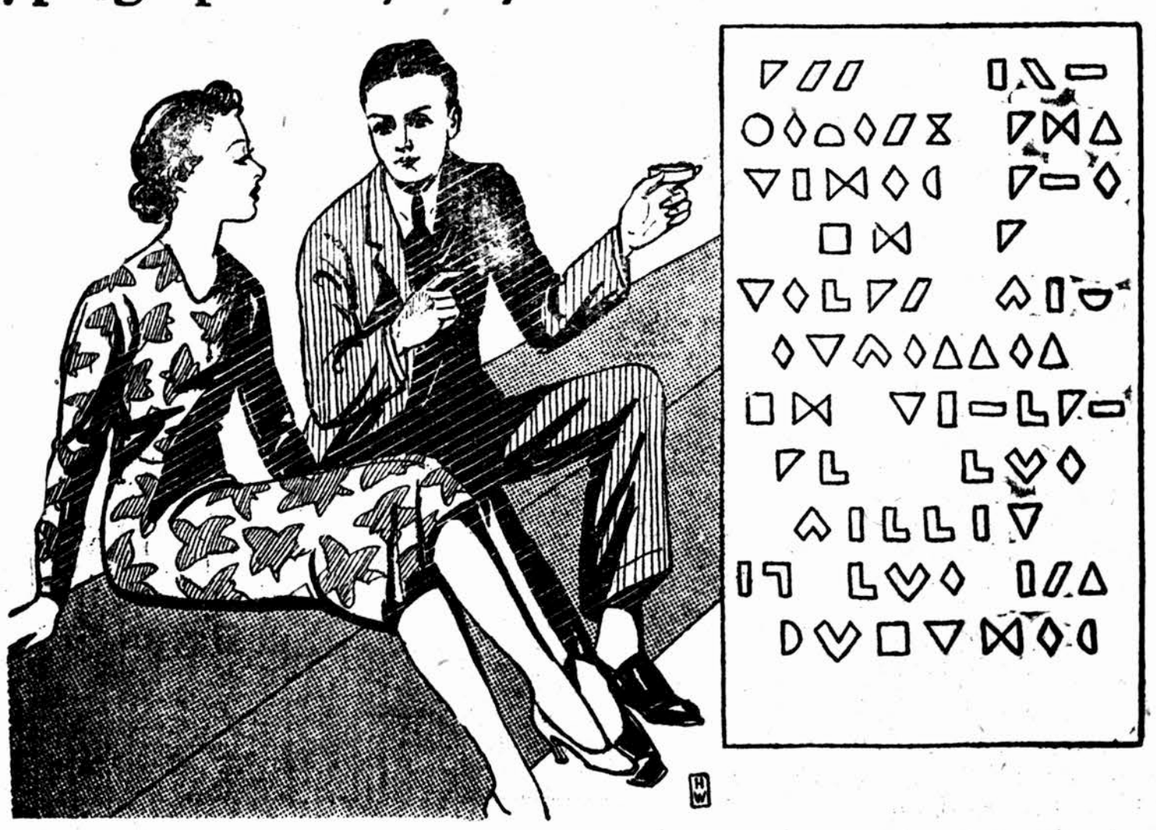
DISHONOURED PLEDGES.

3. The third mark of the civilised world and of the democratic system of the present century is respect for its pledged word and for an engagement undertaken, respect for international treaties and agreements.

Never—I repeat, never—in history was that principle so ruthlessly, cynically and dishonourably trampled underfoot as has been the case for the last few years in Europe and as Nazism has formulated this in theory and realised it in practice. Within the Nazist State only that is law and justice which helps to maintain the existing regime according to the ideas of Nazism. And every law, every obligation, every pledged word is today, tomorrow or the next day, unilaterally broken and destroyed, if that serves the interests of the regime and of the German State and nation as these interests are conceived by Nazism. It is not a law that is accepted and acknowledged by the consent of the nation or of world public opinion that is valid in Germany, the idea of justice for all has no validity, nor even any general conception of justice applicable to the other peoples. The old arbitrariner of absolutism supported here by an increasible terror, that absolutism that has been destroyed in Europe by a number of great revolutions in the last three centuries, here shows itself in its worst form, not exercised today by an absolute monarch or a feudal class but by a modern totalitarian political terrorst regime.

(Continued on Page 31)

Cryptographic Mystery of the Penwick Heirloom



"IT isn't exactly handsome. What is it supposed to be?

"Be careful of it. That is all that is left of the Penwick fortune. It is a snuff box carved by my great granddad. He was killed while trying to defend his property against the guerillas. The house was sacked and burned to the ground by the raiders. Only that little box survived because the guerillas knew it was valueless. One of the servants who came up north after the war brought it to my grandmother. Look out there! You're unraveling that strip of birchbark at the side. I'll have to glue it on again.

"That strip has aroused my curiosity. It goes around the box a number of times. And those queer shapes cut into it. They would have been quite artistic if your great granddad had had some sense of design, but he has not arranged them symmetrically. Say—look at those patterns. They form into groups. Do you know what this is? This isn't a decoration; it's a cipher message. Get me a pencil and paper and we'll see if we can decode it."

Can you decode this message which has an important bearing on the Penwick fortunes?

(FOR SOLUTION SEE PAGE 31)

My Fears And My Hopes

(Continued From Page 30)

supported by a single totalitarian terrorist party.

This is even worse in its conception of international law, in its idea of treaties and international engagements. According to the doctrine of this regime any treaty is only valid as long as it is favourable to the present regime and to Nazi Germany. No engagement signed yesterday need be kept if today it does not suit the interests of Nazism or if Nazism has today changed its opinion about it. No treaty is sacred, no pledged word is binding, no international custom or recognised principle is inviolate if today it is inconvenient to Nazism.

But this unbelievable cynicism goes much further; not only does it publicly announce that it does not intend to and will not keep its pledged word and the treaty it has signed when that is inconvenient to it; at the same time it demands that its opponent or partner should keep this same treaty, in so far as it has aspects that are favourable to Nazism. Otherwise it declares him to be a traitor, a swindler and a rogue. Germany destroyed everything that was inconvenient to her in the Versailles Treaty and demands from others that they should respect those parts of it that are advantageous for Germany. She destroyed the Locarno Treaties and furiously attacked Great Britain when she came to an agreement with France and Belgium to keep the intact sections of Locarno. She destroyed Austria and furiously attacked those who asked whether they were not authorised or obliged by their Geneva obligations to defend the existence of Austria. At the same time she demanded all Austria's assets all over the world and refused to pay Austria's debts. She destroyed the Munich Agreement by means of the most shameful deceit and violence and at the same time demanded that Britain and France should keep that agreement in a number of matters. She promised not to touch Czechoslovakia if her wishes were satisfied in the matter of the Czechoslovak Germans, and appealed to the principle of justice for all nationalities, and immediately afterwards she occupied this State and introduced there the greatest national terror and oppression that it is possible to imagine. She concluded a treaty of friendship with Poland for ten years and then in the most dishonourable manner prepared war against that country and made an agreement with Poland's neighbour for the partition of Polish territory. She daily destroys all the rights of the neutrals and attacks at the same time Great Britain with the accusation that 'she' is not respecting neutrality; she terrorises one neutral country after the other and threatens to occupy and destroy it, and at the same time she attacks them all for not keeping their neutrality as she conceives it.

A SPIRITUAL SAHARA.

The list of these lies, deceits and treacheries is without end. But at the same time the worst thing is not that Germany commits these lies and betrayals now that she is in difficulties in her military campaign. That which is most insupportable of all for this our present age, that which most offends our twentieth century and which really reduces this Nazi regime to the same level as the ages of ancient barbarism, is that this is a whole 'doctrine,' worked out as a political system, that it is a real faith and the accepted system of principles of Nazi policy, the Nazi order, the Nazi State, the Nazi world, carried out in peace as in war, against friend and foe alike—"it is simply Nazism's political confession of faith."

These principles, the most immoral that the world has ever seen, "are the real essence, the intellectual and moral basis of the Nazi world. Violence, power, terror, military force, the dagger and the rifle, that is the basis of Nazi theory and practice on which the whole system rests." All the moral values of modern man have finally been swept away in Nazism. "Wagner's "Gotterdammerung" has become a reality in present-day Germany. In the moral sense Nazism means the end of the civilisation of the twentieth century;" in the world of the moral and intellectual values of modern man Nazism is a desert, more arid, more sandy and more devoid of all spiritual life than is the Sahara.

"These are the reasons, ladies and gentlemen, why we are at war." Not only in order to stem the expansion of Pan-Germanism in Central and Eastern Europe and to prevent this Pan-Germanism from turning against France, Belgium, Holland, and England, and against Scandinavia. Not only in order that Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland may be free again, but above all in order that all that I have just spoken of may be done away with and may be made impossible ever again either in Germany or anywhere else. The life which the Nazi ideological and political system has brought to Germany and Europe means spiritual and moral death; such a life is not worth living. "That is why we are fighting."

(TO BE CONCLUDED ON SUNDAY NEXT.)

The First White Man Born In America 500 Years Before Columbus

(Continued From Page 1)

fathers. He had nine sons and was a courageous and wise man, who laid down his crozier and took to the sword in defence against the Danish military Reformators, when a more effective weapon than the spiritual one became necessary. Beneath the bishop's robe, Viking blood flowed in his veins."

The Old Icelandic Chieftain State

The history of Iceland is closely interwoven with the history of the prominent families of Viking descent, but there are few who can produce a pedigree going as far back as that of Mr. Torfason. It has always been regarded a matter of honour in Iceland to keep the race pure. It was the flower of the Norwegian nobility that emigrated to colonize the new northern island, and the ancient Nordic traditions were safeguarded like a costly treasure. Already in 930, A.D. Iceland was a well-organized State—a republic governed by chieftains, who met on the large Thingvellir Plain, which is surrounded by austere walls of lava and snow-clad mountains. There they held their parliamentary gatherings deciding on the common interests of the country, passing judgment and settling disputes between the clans.

When People "Withdrew Their Membership" Of The Community

Written laws were unknown. The president of the Alting was the so-called Lawsayer—the man who enunciated the laws. There were many laws that seem extraordinary to our modern ideas of legislation and citizenship. For instance, if one was dissatisfied with the community, one was actually free to "withdraw one's membership" of it, but could still continue to live in the country. On the other hand, the community had nothing to do with the man who did not wish to belong to it, and gave him no legal protection. Anyone could kill him with impunity

A Heathen Introduced Christianity

Naturally nobody voluntarily made use of the right to withdraw,—but several people were outlawed from the community as a punishment. Once, however, it looked as if this stipulation would be employed in a way extremely dangerous to the welfare of the country. It was when the Alting assembled in 1000, A.D. At that juncture a large portion of the population had been converted to Christianity, but the majority were still Heathens. The Christians, who no longer wanted to comply with Heathen customs, threatened to withdraw their membership of the community 'en bloc'. The integrity of the state seemed to be threatened. Both parties, however, agreed to let the Lawsayer make a decision, which they promised to obey. The Lawsayer was a Heathen. After three days of quiet meditation he appeared before the assembled Alting and said: "We know that in Norway, Denmark and Sweden the new faith is winning ground. The same thing will happen here. Do not let us threaten the existence of our country for the sake of a strife, knowing what will be its outcome. I therefore decide and declare that from this day Iceland is to be Christian and that all chieftains are to be baptized together with their dependants."

This they loyally carried out. The baptizing ceremony was in many places a rather awkward event. Tradition has it that one of the big chieftains, who lacked nothing in bravery when it was a question of open warfare, felt uncomfortable about things supernatural. He therefore made the eldest women of his household, who had not long to live anyway, be the first to plunge into the stream for baptism, and waited to see what would happen to them before he sent his good warriors forth to encounter this new and unknown danger.

Book Which U. S. A. Was Willing To Send A Cruiser To Fetch

"It was a short time after the introduction of Christianity," Mr. Torfason says, "that my forefather, Torfin Karlsefni, departed on his expedition to America, which a few years previously had been discovered by Leif the Lucky, a son of Eric the Red, who also discovered and colonized Greenland. We have a rather elaborate description of these really grand voyages of discovery, in the so-called Flatey Book, the "Flateyjar Book." It is kept in the Royal Library of Copenhagen and is one

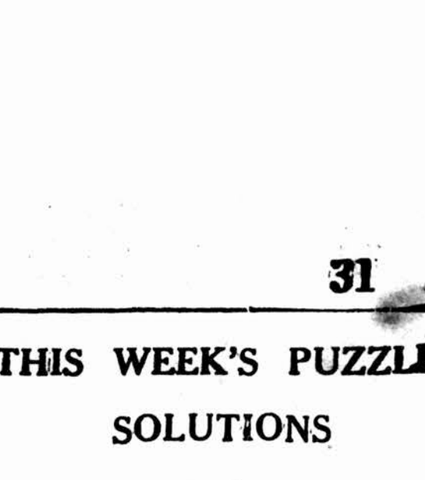
(Continued On Page 32)

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

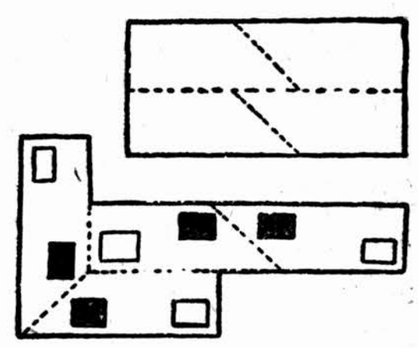
Naming the Country: The name of the country is Ecuador. The objects in the seven panels are: tree—star, core—rose, cup—cap, tuba—tub, doll—bell, top—staple, arrow—awl.

Crytographic Mystery: "All our jewels and money are in a metal box, embedded in mortar at the bottom of the old chimney."

Two Simple Rebuses: Panda (P and A); Abalone (a B, alone).



Cutting the Rug



The Office Puzzle

Grey Hair??

Don't use Dyes!! Use our oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting up to 60 years. If a few hair has turned grey then buy a phial for Rs. 2 if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3-8; if almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5. Double price will be refunded in case of failure

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

WOMAN of the House-Come, come, how much longer are you going to be filling that pepper pot?

Helper—I couldn't say. It's an awful job getting the stuff into those little holes in the top.

* * * *

A TOMMY spending his leave in Paris was trying to work off some off his French in a cafe.

"Hi garsong", he said. "je desire et bun...no half a minute... Un piece of bang."

The waiter said helpfully. "I'm sorry sir. I don't speak French."

"Very well," said the Tommy, irritably, "send me someone who can!"

* * * *

A LAD of military age was seeking exemption on the ground of poor eyesight.

"I shan't be any good to you", he protested. "Test my eyes and you'll soon see."

He couldn't or wouldn't recognize any of the letters on the chart normally used for eye-testing. Exasperated, the M. O. said suddenly: "Wait a minute," and dashed outside.

Soon he returned with a dustbin lid.

"Here," he said, angrily, "can you see what this is?"

The youth peered at it, blinked and said: "Yes. It's either two bob or half a crown!"

* * * *

THE inebriated one was leaning against a lamp-post when a policeman found him. He shook the man.

"You can't stand about here," he advised. "Go home to bed."

The reveller blinked a bleary eye.

"What time ish it?" he inquired.

The policeman looked at his watch.

"It's just six o'clock in the morning."

"Too late," the other hiccoughed. "I get up at five-thirty."

* * * *

THE young man had just proposed to the most beautiful girl in the world. She had accepted him, and now he stepped into a jeweller's to buy an engagement ring. He examined various rings, and finally picked up a beautiful diamond affair that suited his fancy.

"What's the price of this?" he inquired.

"That," replied the assistant, "is £350."

The young man's eyes popped. He whistled loudly and long—then pointed to a second ring.

"And this one?" he asked.

"This one, sir," said the assistant, eyeing the price-tag, "is two whistles!"

"I SENT a sprig of mint with Mrs. Fletcher's lamb, sir," said the new assistant.

"Well, you'd better send a sprig of forget-me-not with her bill," replied the butcher.

* * * *

EVANS was always a bad payer, but one day he walked into the local greengrocer's and paid his account without a murmur.

"That letter you sent me did it", he explained. "I've never seem one like it. Why, it would get money out of a stone. How did you put it together?"

The grocer smiled sadly.

"I took the best bits out of a letter my wife sent me when she was on holiday," he explained.

* * * *

THE special constable on point duty saw a man removing the spare tyre from a car drawn up at the side of the road. He asked the man what he was doing.

"Stealing this tyre of course. What do you think I'm doing? was the reply.

The special, feeling he had been a bit too clever, walked back to his post. The other walked down the road with the tyre.

A few minutes later the owner of the car dashed up to the constable and said his spare tyre had been stolen.

"Look here," said the Special. "I've heard enough about that tyre. You get off home while you have the chance."

A LITTLE girl said to her mother: "When I grow up shall I marry a man like Daddy?"

"I expect so," said her mother.

"If I don't marry," said the child, "shall I be like Aunt Jane?"

"Yes, I suppose so," said Mother.

There was a pause, then the little girl exclaimed: "Well, I am in a mess."

* * * *

THE examiner faced the class of evacuees and asked them to write an essay about King Alfred. He explained that everyone knew about the burning of the cakes, and promised dire results to any child mentioning the incident.

Later, examining the papers handed in, he found this: "I also know that something took place between King Alfred and a certain widow in her house, but the less said about that the better."

* * * *

THE first letter the family received from the pilot son stationed in the Near East told them to look out for a parcel which was on its way home.

There was great speculation in the house as to what weird and wonderful examples of native craft the parcel would contain.

Two days later it arrived. Its contents were seven shirts and a dozen-and-half socks, together with the brief note, "Please wash and mend."

"DO you have any trouble with the girl who is playing the ingenue in your new film?" asked the director.

"Well, she's inclined to be temperamental", replied the producer, "but I just threatened to publish a photograph of her three sons who are serving in the Army, and she was O.K. after that.'

* * * *

"SO you and your neighbour are not on speaking terms?"

"No. My neighbour sent me a can of oil to use on my lawnmower when I started to cut the grass at six in the morning."

"And what did you do?"

"Sent it back and told him to use it on his wife when she started singing at eleven at night."

* * * *

THE garden-party and bazaar in aid of the local church had been widely advertised. For weeks collectors had been handing over vouchers in return for money, and when the great day arrived Mrs. Binkson had ten shillings' worth, which could be exchanged for equal value at any of the stalls.

Mrs. Binkson set forth rather late. When she came home she was looking annoyed.

"What did you buy, mother?" inquired the rest of the family.

"Don't aggravate me!" she snapped. "When I got there everything worth while had been sold, and I had to have ten shillings' worth of donkey-rides!"

Our Humorist At Large

"How was it you didn't marry the landowner's daughter."

"She was too literal."

"In what way?"

"I told her I worshipped the very ground she walked on."

"I can't stay any longer, my dear. I must get home. I find shopping these days so frightfully tiring."

She: "There! You would buy those silly old books at the sale. I told you this lampshade would be more useful."

THE FIRST WHITE MAN BORN IN AMERICA 500 YEARS BEFORE COLUMBUS

(Continued from Page 31)

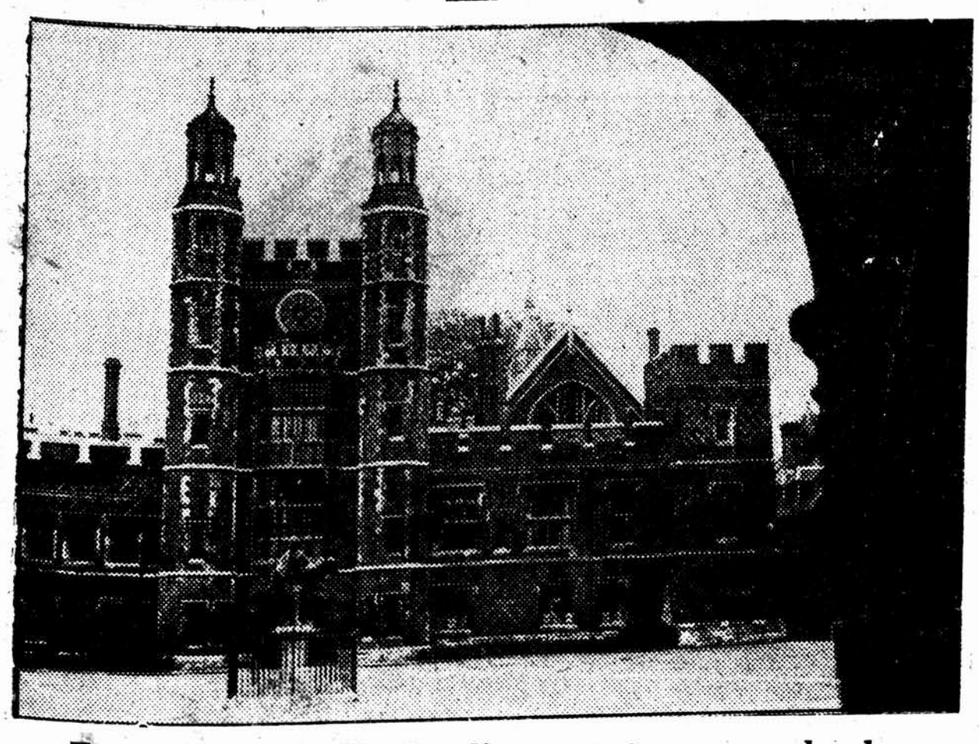
of the world's most precious manuscripts. The Americans wished to exhibit the Flatey Book at the Chicago World Fair in 1893, offered to send a cruiser to fetch it and to put all Chicago under military protection on the day of its arrival and the day of its home despatch. Despite all these precautions, Denmark dared not lend its priceless book treasure to Chicago. The Flatey Book and the other ancient Icelandic texts are the most precious literary documents of the ancient history of the Nordic race. They are a treasure quite exceptional within world literature. Among those texts the Flatey Book is the dazzling crown diamond. It comprises 450 large folio pages written on parchment and abundantly illustrated by the wonderful coloured pictorial ornaments and miniatures, each a masterfully executed little work of art in itself.

Burning Midnight Oil During Endless Winter Nights

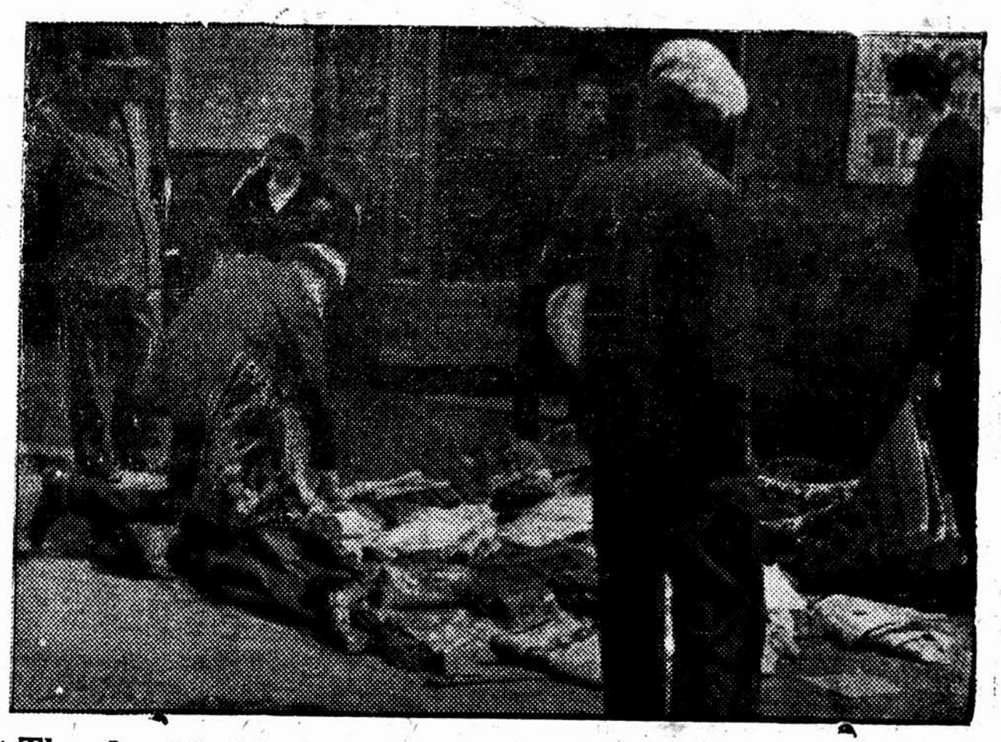
That such a work of art could be created seems nothing short of a miracle if one bears in mind the primitive conditions of those days. We can conjure up a picture of the time when the present copy of the Flatey Book was committed to writing. It was during the years 1387-1394, at the Chieftain Jon Hakonarsson's estate Vididalstunga—so accurate is our knowledge of the book's genesis. Here the industrious copyists sat during the long, dark winter nights in the light shed by oil-lamps and created this unique masterpiece. The colours were made out of minerals ground to powder and mixed with oil, while the ink with which the text is written was prepared from a special species of heather. The pens used were quills of wild swans."

The World's Largest Book

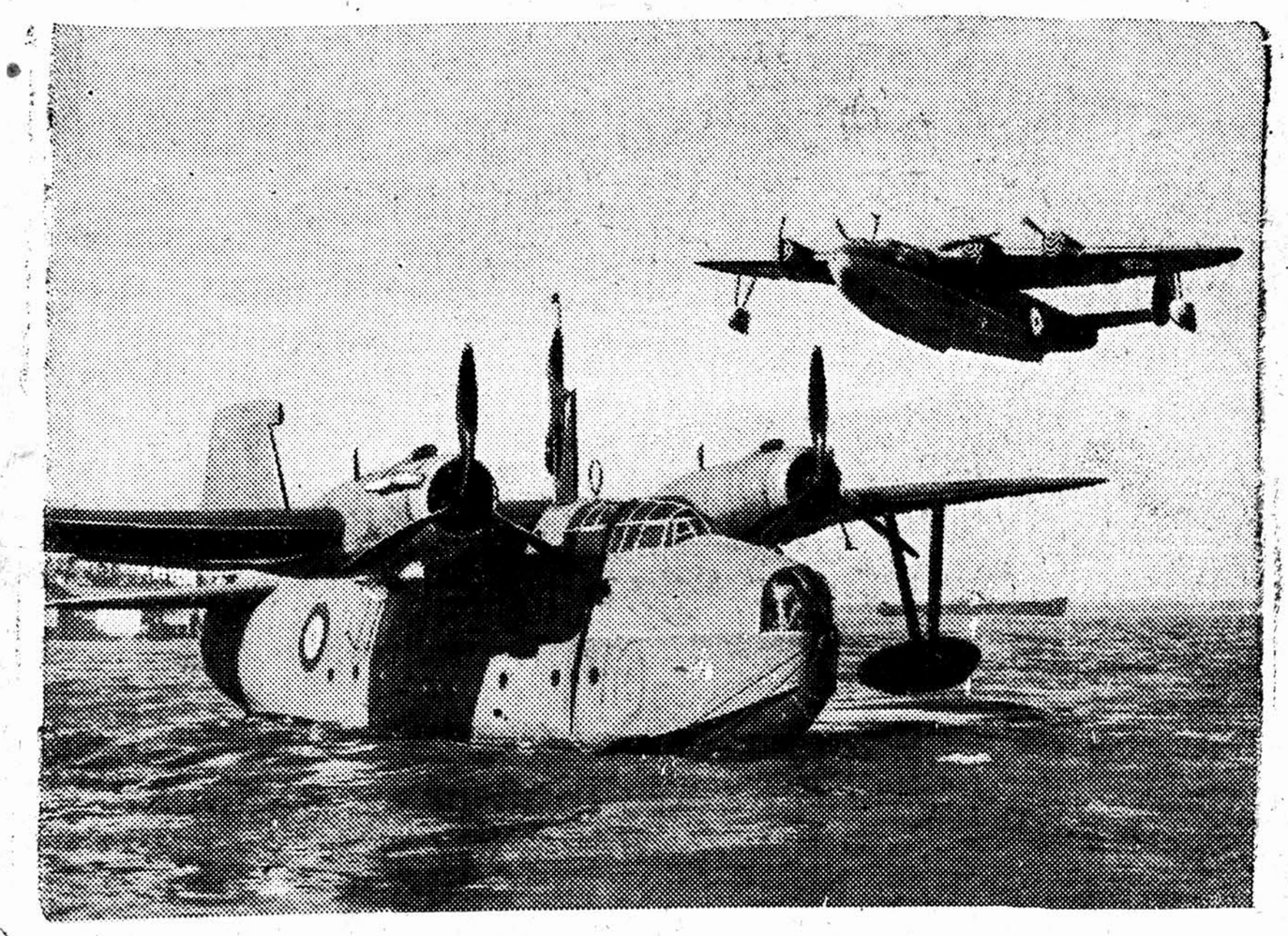
Hitherto all those who wished to study the Flatey Book had to go to Copenhagen. But a few years ago the Danish university publisher, Mr. Einar Munksgaard, Ph. D., published a facsimale edition of the most ancient Icelandic manuscripts. It is a unique publication. The complete work, which has been called the "world's largest book" weighs 200 pounds, and each volume has 1000 pages. Naturally it is no cheap edition. Every copy of the complete work costs 30,000 Danish Kroner. The world's largest book is to be exhibited at the New York World Fair as a unique document of the early history of America and of the first discovery of the American continent by the Vikings.



Eton College—England's most famous school—was founded in 1440 by King Henry VI.

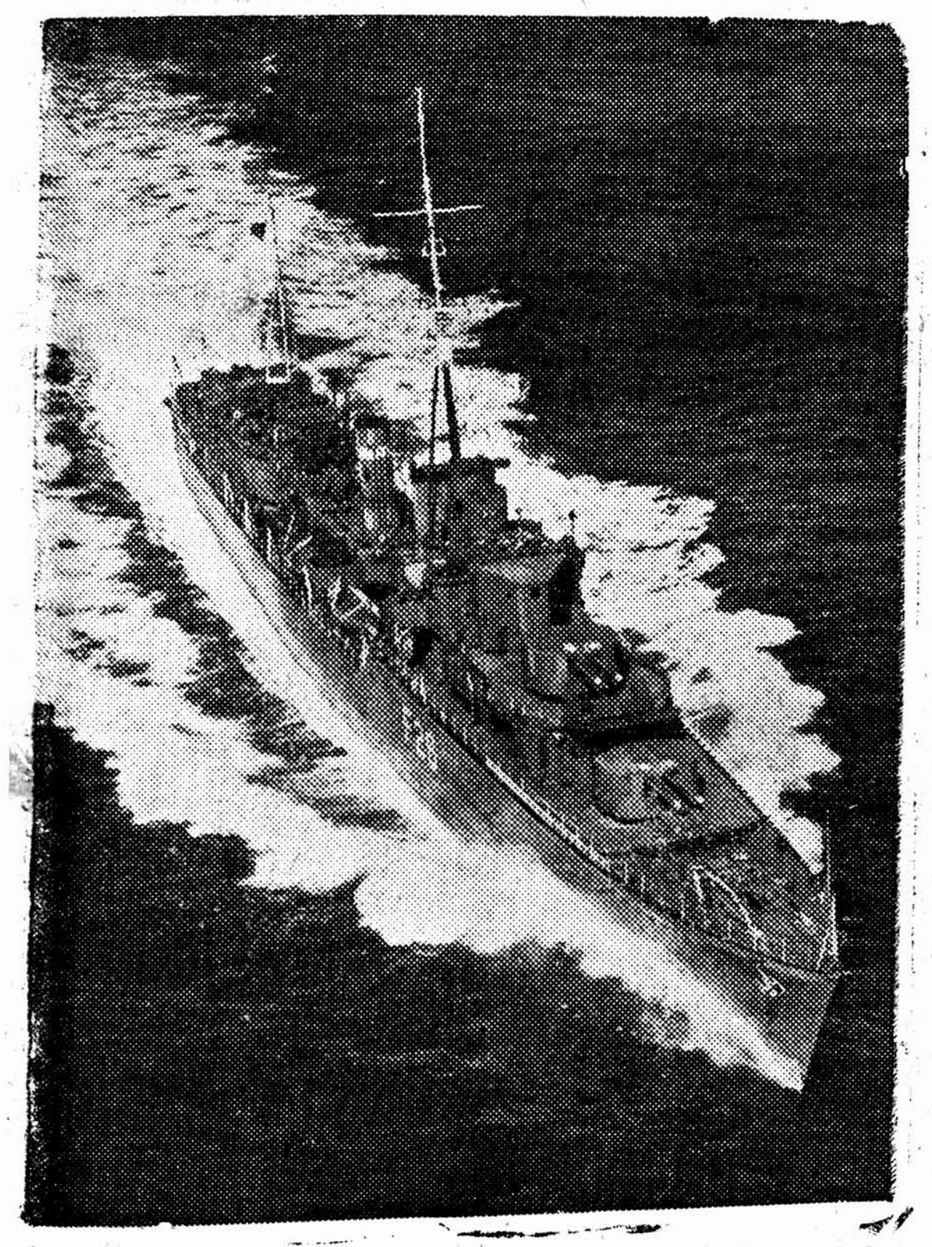


The Jewish Market in Rome—a part of the "ghetto' where the poor Jews are huddled up by Fascist decree.



FLIGHT IN MINIATURE

On the water rolls a Saro Lerwick flying boat. In the air flies a scale-model of another giant flying boat to be built in England.



Gracefully and swiftly a British destroyer cuts through the water. But for all her grace, the U-boats fear her, for destroyers play a large part in defeating German submarines.

The Royal Army Service Corps' job is to supply the British fighting force with ammunition, food, anti-gas clothing, Bren guns, etc., and these men are ready for any attack on their convoys.

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